PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,178.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
8 P.M. 1907.				
17th Aug.	PERSIA	7951		
24th "	PENINSULAR	8254	HIMALAYA	6898
31st " †	CALEDONIA	7956		
7th Sept.	PENINSULAR	8294	MOLDAVIA	9990
14th "	EGYPT	7912		
21st "	PENINSULAR	8294	INDIA	7971
28th "	MARMORA	10009		
5th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5894	MONGOLIA	9403
12th "	ARABIA	7903		
19th "	ORIENTAL	5894	VICTORIA	6522
26th "	PERSIA	7951		
2nd Nov†	MACEDONIA	10012		
9th "	OCEANA	8610		
16th "	PENINSULAR	8294	MOOLTAN	9621
23rd "	EGYPT	7912		

† Passengers for Marseilles and Gibraltar by this Steamer change at Port Said to the S. S. "Britannia."
* Proceeds to Marseilles Only.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London excepting "Caledonia" which takes passengers to Marseilles only.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, 16TH JULY, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	5th Sept 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Oct. "
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	31st " "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	16th Aug. 1907.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	13th Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	11th Oct. "

For further Particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
SILESIA	5150	G. Bergullian	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	G. Raicich	1st Oct.
KOERBER	6301	A. Forgetl	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4239	M. Dubcevich	16th "
AFRICA	4596	P. Badesich	1st Dec
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th "

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* CHINA	5929	A. de Petris	25th Dec.

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gotthards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	8005	P. Cragiletto	25th Aug.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 28, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 15th Aug.	8 a. m. (direct).
LHASA	2,171	Frid. 16th Aug.	7 a. m. (direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,360 tons, on MONDAY, 19th Aug., calling as long as Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Basrah.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 15th Aug., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, on or about 17th Aug.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 19th Aug. calling at Lamu, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

12th August, 1907.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY,

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date 1907.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R	3124	14th Aug.
CIRCASSIA	A. Halg	6716	27th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abbey	5106	16th Sept.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	6th Oct.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	16th "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	9th Nov.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R	3124	16th "

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Steamers marked * Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above.
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
Somal	2655	Timm	19th Aug 1907.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

Somali will not call at MOMBASA.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 15TH JULY, 1907.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	.....	13th Aug.
TOYOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler.	16th "	24th "
YETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato	18th "	28th "
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeva	1st Sept.	11th Sept.
KAGO-HIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	8th Sept.	19th Sept.
YEDOSHI MARU	...	.....	22nd Sept.	2nd Oct.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	.....	29th Sept.	10th Oct.
BIOJUN MARU	...	G. S. Lape	R. 13th Oct.	23rd Oct.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T Arakawa	22nd Oct	2nd Nov.
MOYORO MARU	...	.....	4th Nov.	14th Nov.

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

NOW AVAILABLE.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906

ISSUED FOR	£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,222,600

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 2,75,00,000
INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	31 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	34 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	37 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	41 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	46 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	53 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

Apply for Particulars.

BRANCH OFFICE:	AGENTS:
SECY. C. M. ROSS,	T. H. MOORE & Co

ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, HUMMUM STREET.
42/48, *Church Gate Street.*
BOMBAY

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Market, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON E.C. TELEGRAMS, "KEYMER, LONDON."

THE 6 CYLINDER NAPIER,

LONDON MADE.

continues to beat

6 cylinder cars

on both SPEED and EFFICIENCY

in open competition.

SOUTH HARTING
Hill Climb, July 10th,
60 h.p. six cylinder
NAPIER FASTEST,
beating the following
4 cylinder cars:
3 Daimlers, 3 Berliets, De Dietrich, 2 Iris, 2 Thornycrofts, Germain, 2 Deasys, Maudslay, etc.; and the following
6 cylinder cars:
Minerva, 2 Iris, Thames.

SHELSLEY WALSH
Hill Climb, July 13th,
60 h.p. six cylinder
NAPIER FASTEST,
in Club Hill Climb,
beating the following
4 cylinder cars:
2 Mercedes, 5 Daimlers, 2 Siddeleys, 2 Lanchesters, 5 Ariels, 2 Deasys, Martini, 2 Minervas, Thornycroft, etc.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

LIPTON'S TEAS

FRAGRANT REFRESHING

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

BENGER'S

A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

MORE than 170 Military and Naval Messes, 120 Clubs and a large number of Officers and the leading Civilians in all parts of India and Burma now purchase their Wines, &c., from us. We import only from the Leading Wine Shippers and Merchants in Europe, and purchase at special trade rates.

Samples and Price List on application.

PHIPSON AND CO.,
WINE IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Rs. 6 per doz. quarts.
" 4 " " pints.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
ALL WINE MERCHANTS,
ALDRIDGE SALMON AND CO, LTD.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

BOLLINGER
1900
VINTAGE
EXTRA QUALITY
EXTRA DRY
CHAMPAGNE.

SOLE AGENTS:
PHIPSON AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & Co., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, AND COACH BUILDERS.

GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.—Telephone No. 3032

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold up to Rs. 1,500, Value Rs. 17; over Rs. 1,500 Value 5 per cent., Examination and Certificate, Rs. 15. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 10.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Correspondence invited.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	11,050,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	"	2,800,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tichiing	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu	Peking	Newchwang	Bombay
(Hawaii)	Chefoo	Pengtien	
		Liaoyang	
		Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World

K. KODAMA,
Manager
Albert Buildings, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. B. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum secured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Melan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

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SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "CIRCASSIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTER SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

Holders of Through-Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods falling. The Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., *Agents.*

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY, 12th August, 1907.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES, of Iron and Steel, ARRIVED per HANSA Line s. s. "LICHTENFELS," No. 9 Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments *ex* above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

E. Y. WATSON, *Superintendent,* Port Trust Docks.

Dated 13th August, 1907.

CAUTION.

LOST OR MISPLACED.

TWO CERTIFICATES of £30, GUARANTEED STOCK, and £ 20-4-5 Annuity, Class B, respectively, of the G. I. P. Railway Co., standing in the name of our clients Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY HIRJEEBHOY and another, have been LOST or MISPLACED. All persons are warned against dealing with them. Finder is requested to return them to the Undersigned at 53, Medows Street, Fort.

SORABJI AND JEHANGIR, *Solicitors, High Court.*

BOMBAY, 12TH AUGUST, 1907.

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 (Rupees fifty only) per Share, for the half year ended 30th June, 1907, will be paid to the Shareholders of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 8th day of August, 1907, on or after the 15th day of August, 1907.

By Order of the Board, C. N. WADIA & COY., *Agents,* The Century Spg. & Mfg. Coy., Lmtd.

"BELLA VISTA" OFFICES, CUMBALA HILL, BOMBAY, 12TH AUGUST, 1907.

NOTICE.

THE MERCHANTILE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Merchantile Press Company, Limited, will be held at the office of Messrs. Tilakchand and Shapurji, No. 51, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 9th September, 1907, at 2-30 P.M.(S.T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to the year ending 30th June 1907.
2. To elect Directors in the place of the Directors who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th August to the 9th September 1907, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, MUNJI NATHOOBHOY AND CO. *Secretaries and Treasurers.*

BOMBAY, 12TH AUGUST, 1907.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of JIVRAJ GORDHAN BHAYANI, Hindu inhabitant, Dasa Shrimali Bania by caste late, of Bombay merchant, deceased.

HARILAL JIVRAJ BHAYANI, Hindu inhabitant of Bombay, Dasa Shrimali Bania by caste, residing at Champagally, outside the Fort of Bombay, the Agent and constituted attorney of Amarchand Jivraj Bhayani, the Sole Executor named in the Will of the said deceased, now absent from the Province of Bombay .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness LOUIS P. RUSSELL, Esq., Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this eighth day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seven and in the Seventh year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJEE, *Registrar.*

The Seal of the High Court Bombay.

The 8th day of August, 1907.

MESSRS. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM AND MADAN, *Petitioner's Attorneys.*

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 12 of 1906.

PETITION for Probate of a true copy of the last Will and Testament of ATMARAM PANDHARINATH MASTEKAR, a Kshatrya by caste, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company's Audit Office, residing at the corner of Khateralli Cross Lane and Thakurdwar Road, outside the Fort, a widower, deceased.

NARAYEN KASHINATH of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, Government Pensioner, a Kshatrya by caste, residing at Kitchen Garden Lane, outside the Fort in the Island of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

HARISCHANDRA PANDHARINATH MASTEKAR of Bombay, Hindu Kshatri inhabitant, brother of the abovenamed deceased, residing at the corner of Khateralli Cross Lane and Thakurdwar Road, outside the Fort, Pensioner.....Defendant.

Whereas in pursuance of a warrant of sale of immovable property, dated the 16th day of July, 1907, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the instance of the Plaintiff abovenamed, all the right, title and interest of the Defendant Harischandra Pandharinath in the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or building, standing thereon situate at the Corner of the Khateralli Cross Lane, Thakurdwar Road, in the Registration Sub District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 272 Square Yards or thereabouts, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 140, New No. 1127, Old Survey No. 326, and New Survey No. 366, and Assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under C Ward No. 4978, and Street No. 1, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by Khateralli Lane, on or towards the West by the house of Shivlal Motiram, on or towards the North by Thakurdwar Road, on or towards the South by the house of Narayen Sadoba.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 5th day of September, 1907, lodge in my Office, a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 6th day of August, 1907.

K. F. MODY, *Assistant Commissioner.*

POONA SEASON

THIS is to Notify that the "Bombay Gazette" may be obtained from

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on TUESDAY, 27th August, 1907, at 6-30 P.M.

SYDNEY COPE, *Honorary Secretary.*

25TH JULY 1907.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN 1907.

SIXTY YEARS—RS. 44,00,000.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 44 Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing all or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st May and 1st November. 2 per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, 3 per cent. on allotment, and the balance 95 per cent. on or before 31st January 1908. Interest will accrue on these respective instalments from the date of their payment.

The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made, and it and the further deposit of 3 per cent. on allotment with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st January 1908.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (Standard Time), on TUESDAY, 13th August 1907 and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose Office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjaub Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By order of the Trustees, H. E. HART, *Secretary.*

BOMBAY, 23RD JULY 1907.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON, BOMBAY. *Manager.*

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

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LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

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PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE : 16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

COUGH!—DON'T SMOTHER YOUR COUGH; help nature to cure it by taking a few Doses of LYNSOLA, the Indian Cough cure Pleasant, Harmless and Free from Opiates. Ans. 12.

COLD!—BREEZE—FREEZE—SNEEZE—WHEEZE. That's the Brie history of a Cold. Take ARNOLD'S SPEEDY COLD CURE tablets, the cure of Influenza and Cold in the head. Gives quick relief in Headache and Neuralgia. Ans. 8 only.

MADON SONS & CO.

OF THE ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY, NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

ENGINEERS,

Culwell Works, WOLVERHAMPTON, Eng.

MAKERS OF PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

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THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST, 1907.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS, THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sore throat, goitre or Derbyshire neck. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them; as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" engraved (Queen's head) in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. See label of "VETARZO" Legal proceedings will be taken against persons infringing this Regulation.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free on receipt of penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE CHEMICAL COMPANY, 1, Hanover Square, London, W., or of Agents for India, THACKER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA and POONA.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

DAWK EDITIONS for UP-COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS.

EVENING EDITION

In Time for PUNJAB, CALCUTTA & RAICHUR MAILS.

THE

Bombay Gazette

IS NOW

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN WESTERN INDIA.

It reaches every City, Town and Village.

It is NOT hired for AN HOUR and then RETURNED.

IT REMAINS IN THE CLUB, THE HOTEL, THE BUNGALOW AND THE COTTAGE THE WHOLE DAY THROUGH AND IS READ FROM TITLE PAGE TO IMPRINT.

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STUDIES IN THE OCCULT.

Being a Series of Studies of the Enigmas of PSYCHICAL RESEARCH, CRYSTAL GAZING, TELEPATHY, DREAMS, PREMONITIONS, CLAIRVOYANCE, APPARITIONS, ETC., By the Writer of HAUNTED HOMES OF BRITAIN.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

SPECIAL LONDON LETTERS:—

LONDON SOCIAL AND POLITICAL

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

SPORT.

JOB-PRINTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line: Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 2.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS FOR HYDROCELE AND Elephantiasis. Guaranteed to cure any nature by using this medicine externally. Rs. 2-8 each bottle. B. GHOSE & CO., 85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta. Testimonials highest and any number.

WANTED.

2 TO 3 THOUSAND RUPEES CAPITAL for an Export and Commission business to be started about 1st October 1907. Investor to have either a part Share in the business or a Guaranteed interest. Box No. 1056, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET spacious SHOPS, OFFICES and RESIDENTIAL FLATS in Waterloo Mansions, opposite the Wellington Fountain.

Excellent situation for business purposes as well as Residential Quarters.

Complete Electric light and fan installation, and two lifts. Ground Floor, Shops from Rs. 350 to Rs. 600.

First and Second Floors either for Offices or Residences.

Third and Fourth Floors for Residences from Rs. 165 to 270.

The Building is expected to be ready in a few months.

For Particulars apply to—

P. J. BILIMORIA, Navsari Buildings, Fort.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,

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Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly—

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

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RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated, Partners with capital introduced, Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES Moderate. TERMS on Application.

Save time, trouble, money, and temper, by sending all your orders and commissions to S. R BOTTLEWALLA & Co.

OFFICES: 17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY (over Crawford & Co.)

A LADIES' DRESS MAKING and TAILORING DEPARTMENT has been added to the now existing Gents' Departments of the well-known establishment of

A. FREDOON & Co., Alice Buildings, Hornby Road.

Ladies will not regret a visit TO THIS NEW DEPARTMENT.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co., Cheapest Dealers in STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS

For Art

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Hild, 717 tons, Captain J Salvesin arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber, and 7 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Querimba, 4,937 tons, Captain W B Smith arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Clan Menzies, 1,623 tons, Captain L F Radford arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Mormugoa, with a cargo of manganese ore.

THE P and O Company's steamer Delta, Captain C L Daniel, which arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Shanghai via intermediate ports and Colombo, brought the China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr A J Cowdrey, Mr J M Tadiwalla, Mr E Abdoolcarim, Mr E A Khunrey, Revd. H Highfield, Mr and Mrs Herbert, Mrs Fallon, Mr Fallon, Mr J L Ruxton, Mrs Hoyt and 2 infants.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday, 9th August, should be regarded as a Non Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday 10 August should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge ....Comdr G A Rose ..... R I Marine
R I M S Margarita ....Capt W L Kelly..... Pearl Fishery
R I M S Investigator...Capt W G Beauchamp ..... R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ....Comdr H S Black ..... R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook....N J F Wilson ..... R I Marine
R I M S Fallonrna ....Capt Holloway ..... Survey Boat
Three Torpedo Boats ..... Royal Navy
R I M S Minto..... Lt-Comdr Hardern..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—August 12

Rhundara .....2215 Brocq..... M M & Co
Bermuda.....3270 Carey ..... N F ..... M M & Co
Caledonia .....3529 Tocque..... London..... P & O Co
Capri .....2781 Rebeito ..... F & R S N Co
Delta.....4779 Daniel..... P & O Co
Hild.....717 Salvesin..... F F Campbell & Co
Hydra .....831 Kirseborn ..... F F Campbell & Co
Inverness.....2901 Clarkson..... .....
Ipswich .....813 Wallace ..... Shah S N Co
Kasara .....804 Chappel ..... M M & Co
K Othello .....3327 Bradley ....Hull ....22-8 F Muir & Co
Lord Kelvin .....2158 Master ....
Managon .....3322 Powell..... P & O Co
Nizam .....2041 McLennan ..... T Morrison & Co
Peninsular .....2919 Palmer.....Aden ..... 24-8 P & O Co
Querimba .....4937 Smith..... M M & Co
Rydal Hall .....2135 Fraser..... K Nixon & Co
Shahnoor.....2783 Foster ..... Shah S N Co
Shah'shan .....2 66 Davison ..... Shah S N Co
Shah Najam .....1751 Davison ..... Shah S N Co
Waroonga .....1669 Bamber..... P Gulf ..... M M & Co
Warora.....3565 Reddoch ..... M Mackenzie & Co
Wensiydale.....1538 Seaton..... .....
Xeina .....446 Mohamad...K'chi...N F The Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—August 12.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Kageshima Maru	3372	Arakawa	Kobe	16-8	Z Y Kisha
B	Tantford Hall	3436	Hood	K'chi	14-8	K N & Co
O & R	Dinbigh Hall	3211	Dowse	L'pool	15-8	K Nixon & Co
H	Ho chine	963	Jenkins	Mauritius	17-8	H & P S N Co
L	Mahanadi	847	Ahmed	Aden		Bo S N Co
P	Lin lenhall	3596	Sherlock	London	17-8	W & A G & Co
Q	Malagascar	1693	Roullier	Genoa	14-8	J M & Co

Offside L

Saharanpur	524	Mohamad	....Repairing			Bo S N Co

H W P D

Courland	760	Ebr him	.....	Mgoa	14-8	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Circassia	4315	Haig	L'pool	27-8	W & A G & Co
2	Olympia	2269	Osborne	L'pool	14-8	W & A G & Co
4	Clan Menzies	1693	Redford	Port Said	17-8	F Mvir & Co
6	Clan Cameron	3287	Gavie	Chittagong	5-8	F Muir & Co
8	Cains	3963	Maclachlan	Antwerp	14-8	M M & Co
7	R Robatino	3044	Cucchi	Genoa	13-8	F Rittino S N Co
3	Ischia	2784	Francisco	Shanghai	17-8	R & S N Co
9	Liefienfels	3823	Wahlorff	K'chi	12-8	Glade & Co
10 & 11	Peshawar	4884	Lockstone	London		P & O Co
12	Persia	4198	Haughton	London	16-8	P & O Co
15	Kattendyke	3313	Volkmann	Hburg	14-8	Glade & Co
16	Lhasa	936	McDiarmid	K'chi	16-8	M M & Co

M W D D

Uriana			Cole	Calcutta	17-8	M M & Co

H W P D

umra	782	Hirst		Busreh	15-8	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Clan Menzies s	Rudford	Mormugoa, Aug 9
12	Querimba s	Smith	Calcutta, July 28
	Hild s	Salvesen	Bangkok, July 15

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Ahmadi s	Hughes	Jeddah
	Ranee s	Curran	Karachi

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Ischia, for China &c.
" Delta, for China &c.
" Clan Menzies, for Glasgow &c.
" Dumra, for Persian Gulf &c.
" Circassia, for Marseilles and Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—39 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 20 bales cottonwaste, A Abdoolally and Co; 1 bale silk waste and 1 bale silk kakoon, Killick Nixon and Co.

Denbigh Hall s—10 bales wool, M Ramgopal.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—100 bales hemp, B Reeves and Co; 6 bales carpets, S Megji; 4 bales carpets, H G H Mahomed; 50 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 100 cwts cashewnuts, R Jewandas and Co; 31 bales skins, R Motoobhoy; 133 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co; 95 bales hides and skins, A H Momed and Co; 94 cwts gum, H Ebrahimji.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Olympia s—26 bales twist, Coronation Mills Co.

FOR GENOA.

Denbigh Hall s—8,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 341 bales yarn, J A Begbie and Co.

Madagascar s—3,000 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

R Rubattino s—120 bales cotton, Ralli Bros,

FOR ANTWERP.

Calna s—12 bales twist, N Curestji and Co; 1,038 cwts rapeseed, Worman and Co; 200 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros; 30 bales twist, J A Begbie and Co; 200 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co; 70 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, and 45 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 137 soles cattles, D D de Sa and Co.

Linden Hall s—110 bales cottonfly, S Framji and Co.

Peshawar s—337 cwts wheat sweeping, H Canga; 10 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kottenturn s—110 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co; 320 bales cotton, New Mofussil Co; 100 cwts cashewnuts, R Jewandas and Co; 2 cases silk and woollen piecegoods, Gutmann and Co; 5 cases yarn, F F Campbell and Co; 500 cwts bone senews, Croft Mody and Co; 330 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 10 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 90 bales hemp, Tyabji and Co; 100 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 600 cwts poppyseed, 295 cwts turmeric and 100 cwts gum, H M Dawood Son and Co: 402 cwts fenegreeseed, Worman and Co.

FOR PORTSAID.

Clan Mengies s—1,25,784 cwts cottonseed and 5,000 cwts mussoor, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Kageshima Maru s—492 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

Ischia s—200 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SHANGHAI

Kageshima Maru s—400 bales cotton and 50 bales twist, The M B Kaisha.

Ischia s—1,009 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 400 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 500 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.

Delta s—300 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—600 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, The M B Kaisha; 1,200 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 215 bales twist, C Bomonji and Co; 108 cwts sharkfins, R Dhunji and Co; 500 bales twist, M M Esrabhoy and Co,

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Ischia s—154 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha,

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING, | [12TH AUGUST, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates—

Bank of England	4 per cent.	from 25th April.
Bank of Bengal	3 per cent.	" 25th July.
Bank of Bombay	3 per cent.	" 1st Aug.
Bank of Madras	4 per cent.	" 9th July.

Money :—

The Bank of Bombay Cash balance is Rs. 1½ lakhs down.

Exchange :—

There is no alteration in this market. Quotations are steady at 1s. 4d. T. T. and 1s. 4 1/32d. on demand and 3 months' sight Credits at 1s, 4 1/32d. on two mails. Bills have been very scarce and there has only been a small enquiry for telegraphic transfers which has been met at our quotation. Far Eastern rates are slightly weaker.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...	...	1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...	...	1s. 4 1/32d.
Credits— 3 months' sight		...	1s. 4 1/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight		...	1s. 4 15/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs			170 1/4
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.			138 3/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight		...	164 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight		...	150
Shanghai—30 days' sight		...	225 1/2

Government Paper :—

The market opened steady at 96¾ for cash and 96½ for the settlement. There is, however, very little business passing but the market is practically unchanged at the close. Calcutta rates are the same as those ruling here.

We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs.	96-12
1st Settlement	...	"	96-10

Bullion :—

Reuter records a further fall of ¼ in the price of Bar Silver in London ready and forward being quoted at 31 11/16. New York is ¼ down at 68¾. Locally the tendency of the market has been weak ready bars closing ¼ down at 80 11/16 ex-duty. Forward quotations are noted below. Bar Gold is steady.

			Rs	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	...	...	24	1	0
Australian Bar Gold	...	...	24	0	6
Bombay Bar Gold	...	...	24	0	6
English Shield Sovereigns		...	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns		...	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready		...	80	11	0
Ditto	1st Settlement	...	80	3	0
Ditto	2nd "	...	80	2	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The market opened easier with prices for New Crop in most cases Rs, 2 per candy lower. There is some enquiry for Broach and Khangaum-Akola at our quotations and business has been done both by exporters and in the bazaar.

For ready Cotton there is little demand by shippers owing to scarcity of stocks of high grades, and the absence of enquiry from Home for lower descriptions. Some business in Oomras on c. f. terms is reported. Mills are buying sparingly, and stocks are moving slowly.

NEW CROP.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach	276/7	March 08
Good M. G. Broach ...Rs.	263/4	"
Fine " Nagpur Kampti.. "	237	Jany. 08
" " Pamangaum Pool-gaum ... "	229	"
" " Khangaum, Akola "	221/23	"
Fine " Amraoti.....	221/22	"
Fine " Muttia	209	"
F.G.M.G. Khandesh ... "	201	"
Fine M. G. " ... "	210	"
" " Bengals ... "	203/4	"
F.G.H.G. Bengals.....	185	"

OLD CROP.

Good Westerns.....	234	August
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	250	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	7,000 bales.
Total Imports	1,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·92	6·80	6·76	6·73	6·72
—01	—01	—01	—01	—01
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May	
6·71	6·72	6·73	6·74	
—01	+01	+01	+01	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market continues steady as under with business passing :—

Ready	... ...	... Rs.	7 9 0 B. T.
September	... ...	... "	7 15 0 B. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is easier and the enquiry has slackened. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore	... ...	Rs.	9 2 0
Yellow Guzerat	... ...	"	10 1 0

Gingellyseed :—

The market is steady at the following quotations :—

Bold White 85 p. c.	...	Rs.	49 0 0
" " 75 p. c.	...	Rs.	48 0 0
Black Kutni ...	...	Rs.	43 0 0

Castorseed :— Rs. 33 8 0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Cottonseed :— Rs. 20 8 0

Tone—Quiet.

Poppyseed :— Rs. 10 3 0

Tone—Steadier.

Mowraseed :— Rs. 5 12 0

Tone—Quiet.

Wheat :—

White Delhi	... ...	Rs.	5 4 6
New White Delhi	... ...	"	5 1 3

Tone—Easier.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	... ...		1,392 1/2
India	... ...		65 1/2
Indian Specie Bank	... ...	Rs.	9 1/2

Mills :—

Central India Mining	... ...		2,155 Sept.
David	... ...		477 1/2
Howard and Bullough	... ...		565
Maneckji Petit	... ...		3,470

Presses :—

Breul's Cawnpore	... ...		215
Hingoli	... ...		133 1/4
New Mofussil	... ...		630

Miscellaneous :—

Bombay Flour Mill	... ...		990
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	...		277 1/2
Colaba Land and Mill	... ...		1,160 Sept.
Delhi Flour Mill	... ...		160
Treacher and Co.	... ...		550

Railways :—

Tapti Valley	... ...		457 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	... ...	2,486 bales.
Wheat	... ...	4,974 cwts.
Linseed	... ...	1,313 "
Rapeseed	... ...	2,693 "
Gingellyseed	... ...	84 "
Poppyseed	... ...	2,249 "
Groundnuts	... ...	12 "
Castorseed	... ...	440 "
Rice	... ...	6,474 "
Myrabollams	... ...	364 "
Cottonseed	... ...	310 "
Mowraseed	... ...	3,755 "
Gram	... ...	900 "
Joowar	... ...	124 "
Maize	... ...	nil

THROUGH an unfortunate error we stated in our report of the proceedings at the annual meeting of the Bank of Bombay that Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy presided in the absence of Mr. Courtney Wright. Mr. Habibbhoy, as Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided in that capacity.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 10th Aug., 1907, as compared with the statement of 3rd Aug. 1907 :—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 10. Rs.	Aug. 3. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	98,00,000	98,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	80,42,716	57,70,386
Public Deposits at Branches	51,13,811	1, 3,07,435
Other Deposits.....	8,49,81,353	8,61,29,406
Post Bills	17,494	18,523
Sundries	13,85,565	18,82,787
	11,96,3),831	11,79,39,150

ASSETS.	Rs..	
Government Securities	1,55,26,869	1,45,12,501
Other authorised Securities.....	22,18,753	20,95,343
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,59,90,059	1,42,46,373
Loans do. do. do.	2,34,63,102	2,39,43,261
Bills discounted and purchased	2,09,72,033	2,17,63,732
Dead Stock	3,25,977	3,25,977
Stamps	3,759	3,645
Bullion	7,96,560	6,36,811
Balances with other Banks.....	1,69,270	3,31,371
Sundries	1,74,061	1,62,640
Cash	3,99,78,399	3,98,57,236
	11,96,30,831	11,79,39,150

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Tenerife Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 12th August 1907.

Difference in longitude allowed for.

Via	LATEST DATES. D.	H.	M.	TIME OCCUPIED IN TRANSMISSION. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	..	...	...	...	..
Teheran	12	1	30 p m	0	42
Suez.....	12	2	30 p m	0	28

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p. m., 12th Aug. 1907.

	Latest Date.	Maximum Time. Hrs.	Mts.	Minimum Time. Hrs.	Mts.
From Calcutta....	12th Aug. 1907.	1	19	0	8
" Karachee..	Ditto	0	16	0	5
" Madras	Ditto	0	19	0	4

NOTICES.

The Anglo-American Company notify that service gunboats between Trinidad and Amacura for telegrams destined for Venezuela has again been suspended (27-6-06).

Direct communication with Bangkok interrupted telegrams sent via Bassac Oubone subject heavy delay (10-8-07).

Moulmein route to Siam via Raheng interrupted between Kawkareik and Myawaddy (11-8-07).

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	0	0	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	0	21
C Market, Dhond Talao Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	1	14
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwaiy, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	2	18
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	12
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	11
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	9
Total	1	4	99
Total plague deaths to date ...	140,831		
Same date last year.....	5	2	146

A TERRIBLE SCALD.

Infirmary Treatments Useless —How Zam-Buk Grew New Skin.

No better Evidence in support of the claim that Zam-Buk grows new skin could be desired than that recently given to a Hull pressman by Mrs. Mary Ann Hawkins of 2, Ann Place, Walker Street Hull, She said :—

"The contents of a kettle of boiling water went over the upper part of my right arm. The pain was unbearable, and I suffered also from shock. I tried different remedies, but instead of getting better the wound became worse, and the raw, discoloured flesh was terrible to look at. At last it got so bad that I had to go into the infirmary, where I remained a fortnight Soon after coming out my arm got worse, and was more like raw meat than anything else. I tried hot fomentations, but they aid no good, and I was compelled to become an inmate of the infirmary again. The pain and inflammation in the part was dwful. The wound would not heal, and the doctors said there was nothing for it but skingrafting. They had previously cut a lot of flesh away, but it did no good.

"Much against their advice, I declined to have any other skin grafted to mine. I had heard of what Zam-Buk had done in healing wounds, so I decided to try it. From the first I obtained relief. Zam-Buk gradually took away the pain; but what is more remarkable, new flesh and skin grew in the wound. After due perseverance with the dressings of Zam-Buk the skin completely re-formed, and is now perfectly sound and healthy. I can lift my arm, too —a thing it was said I should never do again. All this I owe entirely to Zam-Buk."

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Price Re. 1, & Rs. 2/4 per box.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Zam-Buk.

Write address clearly.

" Bombay Gazette," 13th Aug., 1907.

Zam-Buk "RUB IT IN."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DRACOTT—August 4, at Mhow, C. I., to Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Dracott, a son.

THOMAS—August 6, at Hove Brighton, the wife of Captain Gwyn Thomas, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse), of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CAREY—WILSON—June 8, at Maymyo, by the Rev. Father J. M. Jarre, Florence Geraldine Carey, youngest daughter of the late Henry Carey, to Thomas Francis Glasgow Wilson, Asst. Supdt., Kachin Hills.

DEATHS.

BAGLEY—August 4, at Nagpur, C. P., George William Bagley, late Assistant Accountant-General, Central Provinces, aged 86 years.

HAWORTH—July 4, at Sultanabad, Persia, from the effects of a riding accident, Lilian Maud, wife of Captain L. B. H. Haworth, H. B. M. Consul, Kermanshah.

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JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 19m. Sun sets, 7h. 8m. High water, 1-20m., 1-48a. Low water, 7-10m., 7-58a.

Opening of tenders for Port Trustees' new Loan of 44 lakhs.

Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p. m. Royal Artillery vs. Customs.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, August 14.—Muni ipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p. m. Breul's Cawnpore Cotton Pressing Co., Macmillan Building, 4-9 p. m. Khangaum Cotton Pressing Co., Macmillan Building, 3 p. m. Wilson College: Lecture on "Travels, Old and New," 6-30 p. m. Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m., Government Telegraphs vs. Bombay Gymkhana. Miss Gauhar's Concert, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 19m.; Sun sets, 7h. 8m.; High water, 2-2m., 2-21a.; Low water, 7-44m., 8-31a.

Thursday, August 15.—Sun rises, 6h. 19m. Sun sets, 7h. 7m. High water, 2-45m., 3-0a. Low water, 8-21m., 9-9a.

Friday, August 16.—Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m. Royal Scots "B" Team vs. Y. M. C. A. Sun rises, 6h. 20m. Sun sets, 7h. 6m. High water, 3-39m., 3-47a. Low water, 9 9m, 9-59a.

Saturday, August 17.—Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m., Rovers vs. Royal Scot's "A" Team. Wilson College: Lecture on researches of the Plague Commission, 6-30 p. m. Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana vs. New Shivaji Cricket Club. Sun rises, 6h. 20m.; Sun sets, 7h. 6m. High water, 4-19m., 4-41a.; Low water, 10-21m., 11-14a.

Sunday, August 18.—12th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 20m. Sun sets, 7h. 5m. High water, 6-10m., 5-52a. Low water, 0-10a.

Monday, August 19.—Sun rises 6h. 20m. Sun sets, 7h. 4m. High water, 7-39m., 7-15a. Low water, 0-38m. 1-50a.

NAGA PANCHAMI FAIR.—The annual Naga Panchami Fair takes place at New Nagpada on Wednesday next.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following have been presented to the Zoological collection :—Bonnett Monkey (Macacus sinicus) by Mr. B. A. Lymo. Small Indian Crocodile (Crocodilus pallustris) by Mr. George M. Wise. Indian Antelope (Antelope cervicapra) by Mr. M. D. Cursetji Patel. Bonnett Monkey (Macacus sinicus) by Messrs. K. and F. Stephens. Indian Antelope (Antelope cervicapra) by Mr. B. G. Baldock.

RESULT OF A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Govind Maroo, aged 50 years, who was accidentally knocked down by a private victoria on Girgaum Back Road, on Thursday last, and removed to the J. J. Hospital, died yesterday in the Hospital of his injuries. He had receiv. d a bad fracture of the left hip.

MISSING CHILDREN.—One Sitaram Zillo, a Hindu, residing at Curry Road, report, that his son Sakaram, aged 15 years, has been missing since Saturday last. He was wearing gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 42. Ramji Dewji, of Gilder street, reports that his wife Rummabai, aged 9 years, has been missing since Friday last. She was wearing silver ornaments valued at Rs. 10.

A HOTEL RESIDENT ROBBED.—Mr. Thomas Robb, a recent arrival from Coonoor, and residing in room No. 11, English Hotel, Fort, reported to the police that on Sunday morning during his absence from the Hotel, some one effected an entrance to his room by opening the lock with a duplicate key, and stole his cash-box containing Rs. 100 and his wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 35.

BREACH OF TRUST IN RESPECT OF CYCLES.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Gough charged one Shaikh Ahmed Abdulla, a Mahomedan, aged twenty, with breach of trust in respect of two bicycles of the value of Rs. 120, the property of Mahomed Hoosein Mahomed Ashraff, who keeps a bicycle-shop at Belhasis Road. The evidence showed that sometime ago, the accused hired the two machines from the complainant but he failed to return them to him. A few days ago, during his stay at Poona, the complainant identified one of the bicycles in a shop as the one hired by the accused and never returned to him. He communicated with the police and the accused was arrested at Poona, and brought to Bombay. On his statement, the other machine was recovered from a Marwari, with whom it was pledged. The accused pleaded guilty. In dealing out punishment to the accused, his Worship took into consideration the young age of the accused, the fact it was his first offence and that the accused's father had compensated the complainant. He sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 75, with the alternative of one month's hard labour.

HINDU WIFE COMPLAINS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, yesterday, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup disposed of the petition in which Anandibai, (19) a Hindu woman, claimed alimony from her husband, Yeshwant Narayan, on the ground of ill-treatment. Mr. Bapuji J. Dhondi and Mr. Kanga, pleaders, appeared for the petitioners, while Mr. Kerkar, pleader, was for the respondent. The facts of the case have already been reported. The petitioner lived with her husband and one Radhabai in a house at Holi Chakla, and it was alleged that she was so ill-treated by the two persons that the tenants of the house found it necessary to make a complaint to the landlord. Eventually in April last an application had to be made to the Magistrate for a search warrant to produce the petitioner in Court. She then charged them with assaulting her on the 24th April, but she did not succeed in proving the charge. She now claimed alimony. The respondent offered to take her back and maintain her, but the latter refused to go with him. The Magistrate in disposing of the matter remarked that the conduct of the respondent was most cowardly and cruel. The petitioner was so cruelly treated her that fingers were malformed. She was also not sufficiently fed and she was quite justified in refusing to live with her husband. The Magistrate ordered the respondent to pay Rs. 10 per month for her maintenance and Rs. 30 as costs.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE'S SUIT.

Justice Davar's Evidence.

In the Bombay High Court, yesterday afternoon, at about 4-30, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar arrived in the Court of the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman to give evidence in the case of the claim for about six lakhs of rupees made by Mr. R. D. Settna, Official Assignee of the estate of Aga Mahomed Rahimkhan Shirazi, who obtained his personal discharge in Bombay, 15th April 1850, and who subsequently, died in Iran in 1856. The claim was against Mirza Mahomed Abdulhusen Zainul Abedin and three others, who, it was alleged, had concealed property belonging to the insolvent. This allegation was denied by the defendants. The Hon. Mr. R. B. Raikes, with R. B. Mazmudar, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for Mr. Settna: Mr. R. Branson, with Mr. M. R. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the first defendant: the Hon. Mr Chimanlal H. Setalvad, with Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, instructed by the same solicitors appeared for defendants 2 to 4. Mr. Wadia went out of the Court as he was also a witness in the case.

Mr. Justice Davar was accommodated with a seat on the Bench by the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman on his right hand, the whole Court uprising. Counsel from other Court had also come down to witness the examination of the learned Judge, who, when a practitioner on a large scale as Counsel at the Bar, was generally esteemed to be an incisive and close questioner and cross-examiner of witnesses. In the present case, he was a witness for the defendants, having been instructed by their solicitors in two suits heard and disposed of by the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, prior to the latter's retirement on pension. He gave his evidence from his seat on the Bench.

Mr. Branson: Your name in full, Mr. Davar?

Mr. Justice Davar: —Dinshah Dhanjibhai Davar.

Mr. Branson: Judge of the High Court.

Mr. Justice Davar made an inclination of the head in assent.

Questioned by Counsel, the Judge said he was counsel for Mirza Mahomed Shirazi in two cases before Mr. Justice Crowe: in one of the suits Mariam Khanam wanted to be declared the wife of Abdulhusen.

Do you remember a consent-decree being taken in these two suits?—Yes.

Will you state all you can remember with regard to it? I cannot vouch for the correctness of the details: but I will tell what I remember. In the marriage-suit, our side said Mariam was not a wife, as she claimed but was a slave-girl and a mistress of Abdulhusen, Mr. Justice Crowe decided on the other side: we lost. We started off with the other suit. At some stage of the suit—I recollect aright, we had not entered upon our defence, but I am not sure on the point—the parties negotiated for a settlement; and I believe, eventually, the terms of settlement were arranged.

Mr. Branson: After you had entered into your defence or before?

Mr. Justice Davar: I really can't state when the negotiations were entered into, or when they were brought to a head: but I state what I recollect of them at this distance of time. I recollect a European electrician called Crawford was to be examined as an expert: he had drawn many diagrams whether it was during his examination, I cannot state. I think I was elaborately addressing Justice Crowe, so it must be after we had entered upon our defence.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1907.

WISDOM FROM MYSORE.

THE *Mysore Review* makes a highly creditable attempt to educate the people of that State and its readers in Southern India as to their duty towards the Paramount Power, and to show that whatever unrest there may be in other parts of India it is, for the most part, at all events, groundless and unnecessary. Our contemporary spiritedly protests against the false analogies "frequently in the mouths of our callow politicians and cranks between India on the one hand and Japan and Ireland on the other." The writer, Mr. V. N. Narasimmiyengar, rightly points out that the circumstances peculiar to each of these countries widely differentiate them from India in every possible way. Japan was never under foreign yoke. The people are on the whole homogeneous, their religion is passive and their social and economical institutions being never overshadowed by a hide-bound, semi-religious caste system, were therefore infinitely elastic and capable of adopting and assimilating the best traits of younger and more energising civilisations from outside. The result of all those co-ordinate forces is the Japan of to-day to whom the most mighty and proud nations of Europe are vying with each other to extend the right hand of fellowship and entré into the comity of great powers. Then, as regards Ireland, the people of Mysore are reminded that like Scotland, the emerald island has an united and homogeneous population, generally professing one religion, and enjoys with Scotland nearly all the rights and privileges with the rest of the British Empire. In fact, she is virtually part and parcel of Great Britain. Her children and the canny Scot form the foremost warriors, statesmen, merchants, soldiers, sailors, scholars, and empire-builders in Greater Britain. And, adds the writer, although disquieting agitations and differences are stirred up for Home Rule as against England, and much rabid and seditious language, hooliganism and dastardly crimes break out frequently, the Irish and Scotch are towards the outside world as much Britons as the denizens of the main British island. India, on the other hand, had ceased to be a self-ruling land and was the sport of successive invaders and usurpers long anterior to the advent of the British. She had "degenerated into a loosely strung congeries of kingdoms and countries, populated emphatically by heterogeneous races with divergent, often hostile religions, languages, social customs, industries, temperaments, objectives, ideals and general environments. No common bond or community of interests had amalgamated them into one people, and their disunion and consequent weakness had long exposed them as an easy prey to foreign conquest for ages."

Mr. Narasimmiyengar grasps the facts accurately and expresses them well. He flouts the idea of Swaraj as a mirage of the most illusive and chimerical kind. No class of Indians, as he observes, is more conservative, and reminiscent of their long-ago greatness than the orthodox priests. They do not understand, and therefore despise, modernity. They will never be convinced that ancient India under Hindu rule was not a Utopia, that mankind was not then most righteous and happy; that there were good and bad seasons alike in those days and that it is impossible for such a state of society to be re-introduced *in situ* in the India of to-day. "Notwithstanding their irreconcilable mental climate and their immovable preference for the ancient and archaic regime, the Indian clergy are reasonable enough to concede that under the Pax Britannica, at the present time, the people are generally better governed, enjoy more peace, greater security of life and property and more of liberty and equality, while the conveniences and comforts of the masses are better served, the rights of the poor better cared for, and education more widely spread than at any time of yore. The only glaring drawback they declare—and the spot is in their eyes all the more conspicuous for the surrounding brightness—is that the inequalities and privileges of caste and caste duties, are, so far as the Government is concerned, entirely ignored and virtually abrogated." Yet the orthodox priests are the most averse to the suggestion of Swaraj. They know as well as any other section of the community the advantages they have to gain and the enormous privileges and freedom they have to lose under any other Government than that prevailing at the present, and they, too, are equally well aware that to carry out the principles of Swadeshism to the extent its promoters would have them, would involve acts of the greatest folly and acts which would be contrary to their own self-interests.

It requires no great effort of the imagination to foretell that the moment England turned her back on India and the Swaraj dawned, the country would immediately become a prey to foreign powers just as quickly as to antagonistic races at present peopling Hindustan. Mr. Narasimmiyengar warns his fellow-countrymen that such events would inevitably follow the departure of the British, and seeks to impress upon them the necessity, at the present time, of "the invigorating though bitter tonic of self-introspection and plain-speaking." The temptation is very great and most alluring to many, he finds to pose as a popular patriot by ranting against real or imaginary grievances, to the ultimate detriment of the best interests of the community. But instead of this he is obliged to tell his countrymen that before they can govern themselves they must set their house in order. They must unlearn much that is out of date and vicious, and prune all the mischievous overgrowths in their institutions. They must adopt such reforms in their social institutions as will tend to actualise the hitherto lip-process of unification. Their physique must be improved and their marriage institutions so reformed as to culminate in their being the children of men instead of the off-spring of children, and their reprehensible child marriages must make room for a more rational system, more consonant with nature and calculated to make them more manly. They must learn to give selfishness a back-seat in the programme and labour for the common weal. Caste must be overthrown by its severance from religion. The depressed classes must be upraised, "for their present condition is our plague spot in more senses than one and they form a very considerable proportion of the Hindu population. Unless they are educated and raised socially, morally and religiously, India's regeneration will prove only a farce." Such are the words of wisdom, which Mr. Narasimmiyengar addresses to his countrymen in the South. It is a matter for regret that he cannot hope for their dissemination further afield among the people who might read them with profit, except through the friendly offices of the vernacular journals of similar views, and these, alas, are few.

PIRACY IN SOUTH CHINA.

THE offer of Great Britain to China to undertake the extermination of piracy in the southern waters has, at last, brought this matter to a head and should go far in restoring the order and safety to shipping which have so long been missing. The proposal was most carefully put forward through the British Minister at Peking, the offer being conditional on China being unable to attend to the matter "just at the moment." The reported intention of Great Britain, which has leaked out through Chinese sources, has arisen from the piracy on the s.s. "Kee Cheong" on the West River. That something is necessary is obvious from the fact that every Consular and trade report refers to the damage done to trade by the rifeness of piracy in those waters. In his report on the trade of Canton, published in the records of the Imperial Maritime Customs for last year, Mr. F. J. Mayers writes: "Several cases of piracy have, unfortunately, to be recorded; the most important of them concerned the West River steamer, *Sainam*, whose captain was severely wounded and a passenger—Dr. Macdonald, of Wuchow—killed, on the 13th July. The question of devising more effective measures for the suppression of river brigandage has been, for some time past, carefully discussed by the Chinese and foreign authorities; but so far, no definite arrangement has been arrived at. The problem is by no means an easy one, but it is hoped that before long a satisfactory solution may be found." Mr. Chas. Kliene, in the course of his report on the trade of Kiungchow, in the Island of Hainan, for the same year, states: "Pirates still lurk in the narrow inlets of the Leichow peninsula. They sometimes sally forth to plunder the unwary junks in Hainan waters; but their depredations are not at all on the same scale as those on the West River. The members of these gangs appear to be jacks of all trades; they can turn their hands to any business and make a pretence to belong to any calling.

On the sea they are not easily distinguished from ordinary fishermen, and when they set foot on land they assume the innocent look of harmless rustics. A few captures were made and summarily dealt with. So timid have traders become that it is now no unusual thing for boats to carry a guard of soldiers, adding greatly to the cost of transport for goods. It is only fair to say that piracy is no more rife now than it has been in recent years, but, at the same time, it is a meanace to trade and any action taken to day is only the more necessary because it has been necessary for several years past. Also it should be noted that the Chinese Government has not been apathetic in the matter. As far as it could, it took precautions, but what is really wanted is a stroug progammse which shall wipe out the nuisance altogather. In certain districts there has been a slight improvement, but piracy must not be considered extinct because dormant, and it is to be hoped that the authorities will continue and succeed in their efforts to establish more security on the West River, though it ought generally to be more fully recognised than it is how difficult this is in cases of floods and scarcity, where thousands have been made homeless, starving, and desperate in districts where piracy for ages has been looked on in much the same light in which smuggling was regarded by the coast populations in Europe a hundred years ago, and where all the inhabitants of a village as a rule are not only friends but also relations, and where everybody informs, helps, and abets the culprits. But because the task is extremely difficult there is no reason why it should not be energetically tackled. There is no lack of evidence that it is necessary for some one to take up the matter, and, put forward in the manner in which it has been, there is no reason why Great Britain's offer should not be accepted.

THE GROWTH OF LONDON.

IT must have seemed a bold prophesy at the time, over one hundred years ago, that there would come a time when all the main thoroughfares out of London would be lined with houses for a distance of ten miles. Yet it is true to day. Already London has spread out so that its outer ring comprises upwards of fifty boroughs or urban district councils and the rate at which the growth is progressing means that the open spaces which still exist on the outside fringe will soon be swallowed up. How fast the population is growing may best be illustrated by a recital of the figures at the last two censuses. London County increased from 4,228,000—we take the round figures—to 4,536,000 between 1891 and 1901, an increase of 308,000; while Greater London grew from 5,634,000 to 6,581,000, an increase of 947,000. Deducting the increase within the County of London from the total increase of Greater London, there was a growth in the urban population contiguous to the London County Council area of 639,000. In other words the outer ring's increase exceeded that of the inner ring by 331,000, and there is no reason to doubt that the outer ring will at the next census show an even greater access of inhabitants. Of the twenty-eight Metropolitan boroughs within the County of London, most are already fully populated, but some of the largest of them on the outskirts, notably Wandsworth and Woolwich, will accommodate very large increases yet. Fulham gives an excellent example of rapid growth of population. In 1871 the population was under twenty-five thousand. In ten years it had reached fifty-three thousand, in 1891 the figures had more than doubled and to-day the population is very nearly one hundred and sixty thousand.

At the same time Fulham is one of the best instances of how much has been lost that might have been for the public good, had there been a controlling body with a definite system to be followed in the expansion of the village into a part of London. Recently enormous sums have had to be paid for widening the local main street. Should care not be taken in the other districts which are springing up further afield a few years will see another great drain on public funds which can be saved by forethought to day. The figures relating to the cost of making street improvements are amazing. Between 1889 and 1906 the Metropolitan "improvements"—which generally mean, of course, road widening—undertaken by the London County Council were carried out at an actual or estimated net cost of £6,614,176. In addition, the London County Council in the same period contributed £1,216,375 towards the cost of local improvements, and £322,586 was expended on work begun by the Metropolitan Board of Works and completed by the Council. The total net expenditure by the London County Council under this heading amounted, therefore, to £8,153,137. In order to understand that this was, on the whole at any rate, not an extravagant expenditure, we must remember that the old Metropolitan Board of Works expended £7,079,922 on improvements. Combining the expenditures of the Metropolitan Board of Works and London County Council we get as the net cost of improvements up to March 31st, 1905, the grand total of £15,233,059 In addition to this must be counted £2,606,080, spent since 1875 on clearing insanitary areas. while £1,638,262 has been spent on purchasing land for the purpose of creating parks and open spaces. All this expenditure has been incurred because Walpole's prophesy was never taken seriously. But it is not too late to start and it is to be hoped that some real effort will be made to take London in hand and train it on the way it should go—and grow.

GAME DESTRUCTION.

ALL who are interested in game and its preservation will read with interest a letter which "Old Shikari" sends to the *Pioneer*. There are always at least two points of view to every subject, and the writer in our contemporary puts forward in a forcible manner the old plea that the desires of the shikari must generally be adverse to those of the ryot. Against the genuine sporting interest no reasonable man has anything to say, but the writer to whom we refer sums up the situation tersely when he says: "One of our compensations for all we leave behind in Europe is free shooting, fishing and riding in India. The native destroys, and always has destroyed, game wholesale, and, to our thinking, by unfair means; but unfortunately restrictions appear to be placed on us, and not on the native. The instinct of *shikar*, which produced the thug, now is diverted to the less dangerous pastime in destroying game. License to carry arms is obtained very easily, and the temptation to use them, if only to destroy rose starlings, is too great: The forest people do not appear to have the power of preventing poaching, as the free sale of game shot and snared will show." Big game can be, and nearly always is, a danger to the ryot and his corps, but there are other things which are an advantage rather than otherwise. The wholesale shooting and trapping of birds is often responsible for the prevalence of insect pests. It is a point which does not receive sufficient attention. "Let us persuade Government," says "Old Shikari," "not to lessen the reward for the destruction of vermin, but rather to add to the list wild cats of all kinds, pine martens, foxes and jackals in the hills. Is there no law possible to protect all but water birds from snaring? There is no harm in snaring water birds, for they are migratory and belong to other lands, but all insectivorous and grain-feeding birds are with us always and need our protection."

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. *Oceana*, with the outward Mails of the 2nd instant, left Aden at 2 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m., on Friday next.

THE P. and O. s.s. *Delta* left Hongkong at 2 P.M. on Saturday.

THE Anchor Line s.s. *Massilia*, homeward bound, passed Suez on the 12th instant.

THE German East Africa line steamer *Reichstag* arrived at Mombasa from Bombay this afternoon.

THE N. Y. K. steamer *Wakamiya Maru* left Hongkong for Singapore and the s.s. *Totomi Maru* arrived at Colombo on the 11th instant.

THE goods traffic on the B.B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 20th July 1907, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1906, of 271,509 mds. and Rs. 57,733 in the earnings.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. *Africa*, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the morning of the 10th instant. The same Co.s s.s. *Istok*, from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the morning of the 10th instant.

THE Ceylon Colonial Secretary cabled to Greenwich Observatory that at Trincomalee on the 6th July, Mr. Molesworth had discovered a bright comet at 10 5 following Aldebaran nucleus, of the second magnitude.

SIR GEORGE WATT has completed a manual on "Wild and Cultivated Cotton Plants of the World," for the assistance of planters and investigators engaged in the systematic improvement of the cotton staple. Messrs. Longmans are the publishers.

THE Madras Government have directed that a uniform rate of six annas royalty on manganese should be levied on each ton of manganese ore won and removed from the Sandur State, and they have made the necessary amendments in the Sandur Mining Rules.

"AT the present price there are few, if any, crops more profitable than potatoes," writes the Director of Agriculture in Bengal in an interesting little minute. As the result of experiments at the Burdwan Farm, it has been found that potatoes and jute run as kindly in rotation as jute and rice.

WE understand that the Government of India have, at the instance of the Madras Government, sanctioned a special grant of £250 to Mrs. D. W. Kamalakar, L.M.S., to enable her to proceed to England to further prosecute her medical studies there. On her return to India the Government are to have the first claim on her services for five years

THE Bishop of Madras is now touring in the North Arcot District and is the guest of Mr. Stanley P. Rice, the Collector of the District, and Mrs. Rice at Chittore. On Monday Mrs. Rice gave an At Home, to which a number of Indian gentlemen in the town were invited. On Tuesday the Bishop consecrated the cemetery at Graemspet. From Chittore His Lordship proceeded to Pakala.

THE Rev. J. Lazarus has for some time past been taking considerable interest in the question of a simplified alphabet for the Tamil language with a view to reducing the 247 characters, which that alphabet now comprises, to 17. A few months ago he contributed an article on the subject to the *Madras Christian College Magazine*. The object of the paper is to prove that by the adoption of the Roman alphabet both the Tamil language and those who use it will be immensely benefited, and that the change in the forms of its characters will be quite in keeping with the demands of the age. The scheme is simple and will appeal to English educated Indians as being thoroughly practicable; but the difficulty will be to get the approval of the Tamil public to the proposed system and induce them to adopt it universally. The conservative instinct of the people will, we fear, be a great bar in the way of its adoption. A beginning, however, can very well be made and if Tamil books are published in the Roman alphabet the practical advantage and wisdom of the simplified alphabet will at once be realized. Mr. Lazarus's attempt certainly deserves careful consideration at the hands of his countrymen.

THE WORLD OF SPORT

SOUTH AFRICAN CHAMPIONS.

Hard Luck.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 26.

The performances at the recent South African Athletic Championships are of a particular interest to home sportsmen, who are anxious to see overseas cracks assisting home athletes to keep up the prestige of British athletics at the Olympic Games. As the conditions at Durban were not favourable, some of the times accomplished do not properly convey a true line, but there is no question about the merit of D. Walker (Natal), H. T. Phillips and A. F. Duffy (Transvaal), and J. H. Mudd and C. Hefferon (Orange River Colony). These five would form worthy representatives of South Africa for the Olympic festival and, after the performances of the Springboks and South African cricketers, would materially add to the interest of any meeting they participated in. Walker and Phillips might do even time for the "100" (under favourable conditions) while Duffy must be almost as good at the "quarter" as the brothers Bliguant. Mudd is also a splendid hurdler and probably better than Morkel, who visited England, while Hafferon would certainly do big things with real fliers to draw him out. He is a natural stayer and would be a dangerous man for the Marathon race. Altogether South Africa would appear to be well off for athletic material just now, and home sportsmen are looking forward to seeing a select team perform at the Shepherd's Bush Stadium next July.

HOME STAYERS.

While American athletes have wrested many laurels from their British cousins in late years they have still a long way to go before they catch us up in regard to stayers. True, they are improving in this respect and our superiority is not so marked as it once was, yet we can afford to feel pleased with things in general. After Shrubb's disappearance from amateur athletics, we appeared to have struck a bad patch for a time, but there has been a big all round advance this season. In A. Duncan of Kendal, J. F. Deakin of London and A. J. Robertson of Peterborough we have three athletes who are capable of very fast times for three or four miles. Then one must not overlook A. Underwood, while A. Aldridge might beat the lot at ten miles—if he laid himself out for the task. Robertson and Deakin had a great struggle in the three miles scratch race at the Essex County Championship meeting. This was run on a turf track and Robertson only beat Deakin by inches in the very fine time of 14min. 34 2/5secs. Deakin, on his running in the championship, is the second best miler in the country and equal to 4 mins. 20 secs. for the journey. Under these circumstances it is surprising to see him forcing the running as he does, when it would certainly suit him better to nurse and shelter himself behind his rivals until the last lap.

A CHAMPION BEATEN

That the conditions helped beat A. Astley in this year's half mile championship, was quite the belief of good judges. He is a runner who wants easy going and is not constituted to fight against a wind. He proved this up to the hilt in the Northern Counties half mile championship at the Salford Harriers Meeting, when he was followed home by J. W. Lee and J. L. Fairbairn Crawford. He also beat the champion (Crawford) in the last stage of the relay race, picking up about seven yards in the half mile. It is only right to remember however, that Crawford did better time, when winning the English championship, than Astley accomplished on Saturday, though the latter had better conditions.

MORTON'S WINS.

It is indeed a pleasure to find J. W. Morton still winning, and from the manner he scored the scratch "100" at Belle Vue and the Midland Counties Championship at Nethertou, he must be retaining his form. We can now look forward to some exciting racing when N. J. Cartmell of Pennsylvania finds his true running.

CYCLING.

The feature of the British Empire Cycle Championships at Newcastle was the manner Ben Jones of Wigan beat the National Cyclists Union one and five miles champions in the one and ten miles events. Of course a favourable position and headwork play so big a part in cycle racing, that men, who are about equally matched, will each win in turn and often on the same day. Jones, however, appears to have fairly defeated F. Payne, G. O. Anderson, and C. B. Kingsbury (all N. C. U. champions), but Meredith was compelled to drop out of the ten miles through punctures.

Turning to Continental performers, it looks as though Verbist, the new Belgian pace follower, is a top notcher. He can boast of a win over L. Danagon, the world's champion, while at Munich more recently he rode 100 kilometres—equal to 62 miles 246 yards—in 1 hour 8 mins. 24 secs. Now this is all travelling and the new star may prove to be the first to get the coveted 100 kilometres in the hour.

PROGRESS.

It is satisfactory to note that the victory of the Belgians in the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley Regatta has borne fruit and a Thames Rowing Club eight is experimenting with the style as rowed here by the Belgians. It is early yet to expect big results, but the crew showed form when finishing second to Kingston in the Staines Eights, at the recent Staines Regatta, which should encourage other crews to investigate. If good English crews will drop the excessive long body swing and get the length of stroke by a longer slide, it will soon become general knowledge that the recognised English stroke is far more exhausting than that adopted by American and Belgian crews.

HARD LUCK.

The King's Prize has gone to an Austral an shot in Lieut. Addison, but he owes his victory to the fact that a defective cartridge was among the batch served out to Armourer Padgett of the 1Vth Battalion, East Yorks. With this he naturally missed, but on appeal the range officer allowed him another shot and his total was 319. On the Australian protesting, however, Padgett's extra shot was disallowed, which reduced his total to 316 and gave him only fifth place. Last year Padgett scored 312 and gained sixteenth place, so that his form is consistent. Colonial shots did well, as besides the winner, there were seven other Australians two Canadians and a South African in the King's Hundred. It may also be pointed out that T. M. W. Craster of Rhodesia was only beaten by a single point in 1906 when premier honours went to Capt. Davies, 1st Middlesex, with a total of 334. Though the shooting in the King's Prize was not up to last year's standard, the winner (R. T. Gibson, 2nd Lanark) of the St. George's Challenge Vase scored two points more than Lt. Col. G. A. Wilson of Liverpool did in 1906. Gibson only dropped two points at 500 and 600 yards and five at 900 yards—very good shooting with the service rifle, which is not the best in the world for long distance work. Viewed altogether, patriots can well feel pleased with the results at Bisley, the marksmanship showing general advance, while the number of competitors increases yearly. Further, ladies and civilians are showing up well, which is satisfactory with so many anti-patriots about.

INTERNATIONAL LAWN TENNIS.

As anticipated it would be the case, the representatives of Australasia defeated the home cracks for the Davis Cup, though only after a capital struggle. It was a repetition of the first round between America and Australasia, for after Brooks and Wilding had beaten Gore and Barrett in the Singles (first stage) the Englishmen won the Doubles and then Gore defeated Wilding in their Singles match—making all square. This left the issue depending on the Brooks v. Barrett match, and the champion easily triumphed. The struggles in the Doubles will long be remembered, particularly the fifth set, which Gore and Barrett won at 13-11, after the scores had been called 7 all, 8 all, 9 all, 10 all and 11 all. The trophy was first played for at Longwood, U.S.A., in 1900, when the American cracks beat Gore, Barrett and Black. Two years later J. Pim and the brothers Doherty were beaten at Staten Island, U.S.A., but in 1903, at Longwood, the Doherty brothers won the trophy by 4 matches to 1, the elder Doherty scratching one of his Singles matches owing to a strained shoulder. Since then England successfully defended the cup against all comers until this season, when the standing down of the Dohertys, Riseley and Smith made matters easier for the Australasians. It will be necessary for our home cracks to journey to Australia to regain the cup and that means a lot, so it may stay "down under" for some time.

SWIMMING.

One of the greatest difficulties Channel swimmer have to contend against is unfavourable conditions. J. Wolffe was particularly fortunate in regard to a smooth sea on Monday and the water was pleasantly warm, yet he was forced to give up after swimming for 8 hours 23 mins., during which he got about 13 miles direct across from the South Foreland to Cape Grisnez. Wolffe was strong and well at the finish and the cause of his stoppage was the old trouble of a strained muscle of the thigh.

THE TURF.

The Prix Du President De La Republique at the Maisons Laffille Races on Sunday, was more than usually interesting to English sportsmen. Firstly Mr. J. A. de Rothschild started Beppo and Mr. Sol Joel's Eider was another runner. The latter, of course, is French bred but gained fame at Ascot by dead heating with The White Knight for Gold Cup honours. In addition, the Chester Cup winner Querido was among the nine starters while Quadi Halfa was another crack engaged. The latter almost won, a splendid struggle ending in Querido beating Roe Herode, a stable companion, by a head with Quadi Halfa a neck further away. The time for the one mile and a half was 2 mins. 36secs. and the winner, 4 years, was carrying 9st 5lbs as against the 8st 3lbs of the second and third, both 3 year olds. The race serves to illustrate the merits of the French cracks this year and to show that Mr. Blizo lost a great chance of winning our Derby through not sending Quadi Halfa to Epsom.

THE COBHAM SALE.

A feature of the annual Cobham Sale was the number of Collar youngsters put up. One of these with the dam College Girl (covered by Collar), fetched 500 guineas and will find a new home in Senor Ignacio Correa's stud in the Argentine Republic. Mr. F. S. Sevier was a buyer at the sale, so that he may become a factor on the Turf again before long. The highest price paid for an animal at the sale was the 3,500 guineas, which Mr. H. S. Gray gave for Arizona a French bred stallion.

AT SANDOWN.

A finer finish than that for the National Breeders Stakes of 4,357 sovs.—five furlongs at Sandown Park—is seldom seen. The field numbered nine with White Eagle ruling favourite, though plenty of good judges doubted the ability of Mr. Hall Walker's colt to concede 12lbs to the Irish filly Rhodora. The issue was fought out by the two named, Lynham on the favourite just getting home a head in front of Bullock on Mr. Crocker's filly. White Eagle is spendidly bred, being by Gallinule out of Merry Gal, and if he is not overworked, ought to show to advantage in next season's classics. Times do not always convey a true idea, owing to the difference of conditions and the manner races are run, still it is interesting to note that White Eagle carried 9st 9lbs and ran the five furlongs in 61 4/5 secs. Last year Traquair (9st 9lbs) occupied 64 2/5secs, while in 1903 Pretty Polly won under a burden of 9st 6lbs in 63 4/5 secs. These times do not compare very well with records for five furlongs, but it must be remembered that the Sandown course is all up a rise and the grass rather long, conditions which are far less favourable to fast times than the flat dirt tracks in America, while the Morris Park shute is down hill.

RACING AT LIVERPOOL.

Mr. W. Raphael has not been fortunate this season, although he had reason to expect some winning brackets, with such as My Pet II in his stable. His luck has now changed, however, as Sagamore ran a great horse in the Molyneux Plate and easily defeated Mr. A. Bailey's Orwell and seven other rivals. The St. George's Stakes attracted seven three year olds, and penalties and allowances made it quite a handicap. Sir W. Jardine's Cornfield, 7st 13lbs, just got home from Laomedia (second in the Oaks) with J. Joel's Earlstoue two lengths away. The latter's form was good, seeing he was conceding 23lbs. to the winner and 20 to the second. The Pace Eager filly credited Lord Derby with the Great Lancashire Breeders Produce Stakes of 2,000 sovs. (White Eagle being an absentee) and St. Clare II proved best of the runners for the Knowsley Dinner Stakes of 1,000 sovs. Toldy Dinneford accomplished a fine performance by carrying 8st 10lbs (top weight) to victory in the Liverpool Cup, Maher riding Mr. Reid Walker's horse. Orby (8st 12lbs) was unplaced in the Atlantic Stakes of 2,000 sovs. (1 1/8 miles) which was won by Lincare, 3 years, 7st 8lbs, Earlston, 1 year, 8st 6lbs, finishing second.

CRICKET.

A London daily recently suggested that there are enough Colonial cricketers resident in England to make up a capital eleven and that a match between such a team and an English team would create considerable interest. The suggestion is a good one and that the Colonials would render a good account of themselves, may be judged by the names of the available as follows: S. M. J. Woods, A. E. Trott, L. O. S. Poiderin, Tarrant, Marshall, Cuffe, Kermode and Dwyer of Australia. Llewellyn, C. O. H. Sewell and F. J. V. Hopley of South Africa, and C. A. Olivierre and S. G. Smith of the West Indies.

South African cricketers will have an opportunity of seeing something of Reeves during the next South African season, the Essex professional having accepted an engagement to go South on a coaching mission. He is a good all round man and very painstaking, so that his pupils should benefit. Until recently C. B. Fry occupied a very lowly position in the batting table, but he has come with such a rattle of late, that cricketers are now wondering whether he will deprive Tom Hayward of premier place. The amateur had some advantage in that he was not playing much during the early part of the season, when run getting was very difficult. Perhaps readers may like to compare the record of the two leaders and which is therefore appended.

	I.	N.O.	Runs	H.S.	Over.
Hayward	32	3	1420	161	49·65
C. B. Fry	18	2	701	135	43·81

An amateur and a professional are also having a great struggle for top place in the bowling table. Hallam of Notts has captured 108 wickets at a cost of 10·53 runs each as against 87 wickets by R. O. Schwarz at an average cost of 10·14 each.

SURREY'S CHANCE.

The recent fine win of Surrey over Lancashire raised the hopes of the Ovalites, but Kent has since trounced Surrey, so that while the champions have little chance of retaining their honours, they are also spoiling the prospects of their near neighbours. Hayward's not out innings of 114 (out of 190) was the feature of the Lancashire v. Surrey match, while in the other, the bowling of Blythe, 7 for 56 and 5 for 34, had most to do with Surrey's defeat.

A remarkable scene was witnessed at Lords ground this week. No play was attempted on the second day of the Lancashire v. Middlesex match owing to the state of the wicket, and the spectators invaded the playing pitch, doing it some damage. At this A. C. MacLaren announced that no further play was possible and the match was abandoned, though the pitch rolled out very well on the third day.

THE SOUTH AFRICANS.

Our visitors from South Africa have been enjoying themselves at Glasgow and Edinburgh. The chief match of the Scottish trip was against Scotland this week, when the visitors won by eight wickets. P. W. Sherwell's 100 and A. E. Vogler's 103 were the chief efforts in the total of 443 while B.L. Peel, 74 and 65, did most towards Scotland's totals of 209 and 258. Schwarz was in rare form and his 5 wickets for 58 and 5 for 18 enabled him to again displace Hallam in the bowling table. Unfortunately two of the tourists have met with mishaps during their stay in Scotland, J. H. Sinclair having injured his right hand and J. J. Kotze strained a muscle of his right leg. This is serious on the eve of the second Test-match and it will be hard fines if they are not fit by Monday.

THERE are, in the Report on the Customs Administration of Ceylon, some interesting references to the prevailing craze for dressing native children in a *quasi*-European fashion. The Report says:—"The native

BOMBARDMENT OF CASABLANCA.

HEAVY MOORISH LOSSES.

British Consulate Attacked.

OPPORTUNE RELIEF.

NIGHT ATTACKS ATTEMPTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

The French Admiral Philibert reports that the Moors are attempting night attacks on Casablanca. A fierce attack, made yesterday afternoon, was brilliantly repulsed.

Reuter's correspondent at Tangier telegraphs that a steamer which left Casablanca yesterday reports that the French cavalry and artillery are ten kilometres from the town.

Terrible destruction has been done among the Natives.

The stench of bodies in the streets is awful and an epidemic is feared.

Four hundred refugees from Casablanca, most of whom are Jews, have arrived at Tangier in a most pitiable condition.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

General satisfaction is expressed in France at the distinguished gallantry of the troops and marines at Casablanca, and at the effective and continuous shell fire which has restored confidence in the guns, but some anxiety is felt as to the duration and extent of the warfare.

The events at Casablanca have stirred up the tribesmen in all parts, endangering the position of Europeans on the coast and inland.

The population of Mazagan are preventing Europeans from embarking because their presence shelters the town from bombardment.

PERSIANS AND TURKS.

The Frontier Trouble.

MORE HOPEFUL NEWS.

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

A telegram from Constantinople states that, as a result of the action of the Persian Ambassador, supported by Sir N. O'Conor and Mr. Zinovieff, the British and Russian Ambassadors, the despatch of Turkish reinforcements to the Persian frontier has been suspended.

Commissioners have been sent to enquire on the spot, and Turkey and Persia will punish the culprits.

LASER

Reuter's correspondent at Teheran telegraphs that Prince Firman Firma, Governor of Azerbaijan, is most active. He stated in Parliament on Saturday that he had arranged for ten thousand men to be ready to proceed to the frontier shortly and he left Teheran on Sunday.

It is reported that half the Turkish force is marching towards Sanjbulagh.

THE BELFAST DISTURBANCES.

Troops Mobbed and Stoned.

RIOT TO RESCUE PRISONERS.

BAYONET AND CAVALRY CHARGE.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

A riot occurred at Belfast last evening, arising out of an attempt to rescue prisoners.

The police made repeated bayonet charges and the military were ultimately called out. The infantry used their bayonets and the Cavalry charged the mob. The rioters threw broken bottles. Many were wounded on both sides.

Five hundred police and 1,500 soldiers were on the scene.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

Twenty-five soldiers, including two officers, were wounded in yesterday's rioting at Belfast. Many arrests were made.

AMERICAN TRUST PROSECUTIONS.

Sensation in Financial Circles.

THE SLUMP IN NEW YORK.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

The announcement that the New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroads and Mr. Harriman and his associates will be prosecuted for alleged infringement of the Anti-Trust Laws, has enhanced the sensation in American Financial Circles.

Some members, however, attribute the slump as much to the stringency of money.

MASTER OF THE HORSE RESIGNS.

Earl of Sefton Falls Out with the Government.

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

The Earl of Sefton has resigned the Mastership of the Horse owing to his not being in accord with the extreme measures of the Government.

SIR J. HARRINGTON.

LONDON, AUGUST 11.

The engagement is announced from Detroit of Sir John Harrington, British Minister to Abyssinia, and the daughter of the late Senator McMillan.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, AUGUST 11.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. *Oceana*, with the English Mails of the 2nd instant, left here for Bombay at 2 p. m. to-day.

MARWARI MEETING IN CALCUTTA.

In Honour of the Maharaja of Durbhanga.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA AUGUST 12.

A respectable gathering of all sections of the Marwari and Hindustani communities of Calcutta, assembled last Sunday evening at Orchidale, the splendid gardens of Seth Doolychand. All the important members and leaders of the above communities mustered strong on this occasion, the gardens, most tastefully decorated and brilliantly illuminated, presenting a Gala appearance. Music and refreshments were provided on a grand scale and it was a most enjoyable evening.

Rai Bahadur Bedridass Morkim, took the Chair. Among the principal speakers were Seth Doolychand, Rai Hariram Goenka, Bahadur, Fetha Moolchand, Joylall Bhiwaniwalla, Fulchand Halwasiya, Madyo Pershad Khettri, Dwarkadass Sureka Gokulchand, Khetan Durga Prasad Misra, Gyaniram Halwasiya Harditrai and others.

Seth Doolychand opened the proceedings which were brought to a close by appropriate remarks by the Chairman.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed :—

(1) That this meeting, composed of all sections of the Marwari and Hindustani communities of Calcutta, convey their hearty thanks to the Government for conferring the hereditary title of Maharaja Bahadur on H. H. the Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Rameshwar Singh, Bahadur, K.C.I.E, of Darbhanga, and respectfully submit that the most valuable and honourable services rendered by H. H. the Maharaja Bahadur to the Government and the country, coupled with the highest esteem and regard in which he is held by the whole orthodox Hindu community throughout India, deserve more distinguished recognition and appreciation at the hands of the benign Government.

(2) That this meeting beg to convey their most respectful congratulations to H. H. the Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga, the recognised leader of the vast orthodox Hindu community of India, for the heriditary honour conferred upon him by the Government, and heartily prays that His Highness may long be spared to enjoy further distinguished honours for which he is so eminently fitted.

(3) That copies of the above resolutions be submitted to H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, H. E. the Viceroy and H. H. the Maharaja Bahadur and be also communicated to the Press.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOT'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 12.

Sir Charles Elliot, formerly of the Diplomatic Service, will arrive in Burma from Calcutta by to-morrow's mail. After touring Burma he will visit the Far East.

BURMA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 12.

The next Burma Legislative Council meeting will take place on the 24th instant, when four Bills will be introduced, including the Lower Burma Courts Act Amendment Bill and the Burma Defile Traffic Act.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.

Sir Denzil Ibbetson Resumes Office.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 12.

Sir Denzil Ibbetson is now entirely convalescent and has returned to work. He relieved this morning Mr. Gordon Walker, who had been acting Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—ARRIVALS, AUGUST 12.—Morgan, Lt., R. G. A., on duty, from England.
Orton, Lt., R. G. A., on duty, from England.
Fowler, Lt., Wilts. Regt., on duty, from England.
Campion, Lt., R. G. A., on duty, from England.
Penzelley, Lt., R. G. A., on duty, from England.
Pearse, Lt., R. Scots, from leave, from England.
Smithers, Lt., R. G. A., on duty, from England.

DEPARTURE, AUGUST 12.—Penzelley, Lt., R. G. A. on duty, to Ferozpore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 12.

Captain Wilson, 1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 3rd Volunteer Battalion of that regiment.

Lieutenant D. Williams, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, is permitted to resign his Commission.

The following Officers of the Royal Field Artillery embark for India on 2nd of October, to join the units shown against their names :—

Lieutenant E. S. Hay to the 30th Battery.
Lieutenant C. E. Vickery, to the 62nd Battery.
Lieutenant G. Heggate, to the 83rd Battery.
Lieutenant W. E. H. Cree, to to the 44th Battery.
Lieutenant L. A. Eddis to the 45th Battery.
Lieutenant C. A. Cameron, to the 75th Battery.
Lieutenant P. A. Stillwell, to the 40th Battery.
2nd-Lieutenant A. M. Hallett, to the 41st Battery.
2nd-Lieutenant G. E. B. Watson, to the 64th Battery.

Brevet-Major A. J. F. Eden, of the 1st Battalion, Oxford Light Infantry, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 3rd Battalion of that regiment.

9TH DIVISION HEAD QUARTERS.

Rumoured Removal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 12.

There is a rumour in Secunderabad that the headquarters of the 9th Division will shortly be removed from Ootacamund to Bolarum, where, it is said, General Sir James Wolfe-Murray and Staff will take up their residence.

Nothing, however, is known here of such an impending change.

THE GOVERNOR-ELECT.

Municipal Address of Welcome.

AT the meeting of the Bombay Corporation last evening, on the motion of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the Corporation voted an address of welcome to Sir George Sydenham Clarke, K.C.M.G., on his arrival in Bombay to assume the office of Governor of this Presidency. A Committee has been appointed to draft the address and the Standing Committee has given the sanction for a grant to illuminate the address and for a silver casket to contain it.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE REMOTE NORTH-WEST.

Australian Iron Industry.

NEW TARIFF PROPOSALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, JULY 29.

Mr. P. Canning, who returned to Perth on Thursday from a north-west stock route exploration trip in an interview said that he found the natives plentiful, but in small families. Generally they were not hostile, but they would spear solitary individuals. He had considerable difficulty in getting natives for guides to show water, and sometimes they had to chase them. When their first fear was overcome they were ready enough. One native, when caught, kept feeling over the horse on which he had been chased, and laughed at his first fright, saying that he had never seen a horse before. After leaving Wiluna, Mr. Canning picked up a native boy, six years of age. He was half starved, and he took him right through the trip, and ultimately returned him to his own country. The tribal territories usually extended about 40 or 50 miles north and south and east and west. The language varies very little. Near Lake Auld a native showed Mr. Canning a large hole in the limestone, with a tunnel at the bottom, and offered to take him down. He followed the native, and found a pool 30 feet wide and 6 feet deep, in which he had a bath. On his returning he found twenty armed natives hiding in the bush ready to spear him. The native guide, being one of the tribe, asked them to lay down their spears. Just then Mr. Canning fired and shot three cockatoos flying overhead. This had a salutary effect. Mr. Canning found miniature dogs the size of rats, not marsupial living on lizards and ground vermin. He caught two alive, but they were killed by accident.

EXPLORATION IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

At Parliament House at Perth on Thursday, a reception was tendered to Mr. A. W. Canning, who in May, 1906, was sent by the Government in charge of a party to discover a direct stock route from the Kimberley pastoral areas to the eastern gold fields. The party made one of the most successful exploration trips in the history of the State. Without great difficulty they reached Sturt's Creek, about 900 miles from Wiluna, at the end of October, with only the loss of a single horse, notwithstanding the fact that the season was one of the worst for many years. Mr. Canning followed to some extent the routes taken by Carnegie and Wells for the first 400 miles. From there the country was entirely new. He found water obtainable at regular intervals, and fairly good feed throughout. Before the return journey heavy rains fell, and water was then abundant. Wiluna was reached again after the party had been nearly 14 months out. The character of the country is proved by the fact that Mr. Canning brought back two horses which had been through the entire trip, and all the 21 camels with which he started. He reports no difficulty about getting stock through at all seasons of the year if a few more wells are put down. He found some promising auriferous country, to which prospectors from northern fields have already gone. A sad feature of the trip was the spearing of Mr. Tobin, a member of the party, on the return journey. Mr. Canning in describing the fatality, says Mr. Tobin, approached a native who was drinking at a well. The black was fully armed. On being asked to put down his spears he pretended to do so, but suddenly turned and sent a spear through Mr. Tobin's hat, entering his head and shoulder. Mr. Tobin even then would not shoot the native, but fired over his head. Mr. Tobin seemed to become dazed from the wound, and walked towards the black. When within 20 yards he seemed to realise that the native was holding another spear poised. He fired simultaneously with the launching of the spear. He shot the native dead, but the spear penetrated his chest, and he died next day.

A FOREST DEPARTMENT TO BE CREATED.

By the new Forests Bill, notice of the introduction of which has been given in the Legislative Assembly by the Minister of Mines and Forests, the administration of the forest of the State will be altogether reorganised. The bill provides for a new State department, to be called the State Forests department, the powers of which will be exercised under the Minister of Forests. The secretary of the new department is to be an officer of the first division of the Public Service, and he will be the permanent head of the department. The office may be held by any person specially appointed or by the permanent head of any department. A conservator of forests, inspectors, rangers foresters and other necessary employes are to be appointed, and the Governor in Council may transfer any officer of the Public Service to the new department. A radical change will be made in placing all matters connected with forests under the Forest department At present the Lands department has the letting of the land for grass, the Minister of Mines and Forests only controlling the trees. The bill provides that in future the Forest department will control all forest areas, and will grant all leases, licences, permits and authorities. It will carry out the thinning of forests and the making and maintaining of plantations and nurseries. A scheme is provided for the training of foresters, and only those who pass qualifying examinations will be appointed to responsible positions. The forest reserves are to be removed from the administration of the Mines department. Within five years of the passing of the act all the permanent forest reserves are to be surveyed, and in the meantime as much timber as possible is to be obtained from the existing timber reserves. Power is given to the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Ministers of Lands and Forests, to excise areas from any reserves required for public purposes, and reserves not required may be abolished by resolution of both Houses of Parliament. The Governor in Council may make regulations prescribing the forms of lease, the amount of rents and royalties reserving any areas from the operation of leases or licences, prescribing the mode under which forest produce is to be branded and the amounts, size and quantities of forest produce to be removed.

LORD NORTHCOTE AND THE IRON INDUSTRY.

The Governor-General visited Lithgow at the invitation of Mr. Sandford. It was an exceptionally favorable day for such an outing and the trip across the mountains was an enjoyable one. A large crowd welcomed the party at Lithgow. His Excellency was presented with an address of welcome by the mayor on behalf of the citizens, and in the evening the Governor-General was entertained at a citizen's banquet. In the course of his speech Lord Northcote congratulated Australia upon possessing such a place as Lithgow—a place that he could only regard as a great national asset. In the presence of one of his responsible advisers, he had to be careful of his remarks—laughter—and he might not say whether he did or did not regard the establishment of a national arsenal as a thing to be sought for. All he could say was that if in their collective wisdom his Ministers should decide to take steps for the defence of Australia by Australians, it seemed to him that in Lithgow, with its natural resources and its strategic position where it could not be menaced by sea, and where it was in easy railway communication with all Australia—in such a place they had a possession which he hoped they would guard and prize jealously. Touching on immigration, he urged upon the people of Australia that when they "had" dressed the window they should have forces that would render the smashing of those windows impracticable.

Mr. T. T. Ewing, Minister of Defence, said: The industry established by Mr. Sandford stood at the base of all industries and when he saw what had been done he did not congratulate Mr. Sandford, but he congratulated the Commonwealth that a man like him existed in their midst. Given good men and good women and a good country, Parliament would not make nor mar them. With reference to defence, they were going to defend themselves, not by "cutting the painter." He took it that the man who would sever the cords of unity would be a traitor to the land. Australia was not going to be held by Australians, but by the full strength of the white men. The next thing was to stop quarrelling between the States. When he saw the quarrelling between Melbourne and Sydney he felt he would like to put their heads in a bag and drop them. Far above these little minor matters rested the national life and the existence of Australia.

THE NEW TARIFF.

The Cabinet discussion of the new tariff will be finished this week, so as to facilitate a somewhat earlier introduction of the resolutions to Parliament than was at an earlier stage deemed probable. Ministers have the schedule in print, and are now giving the final touches to their work, with the progress of which the Prime Minister has been kept acquainted. Bearing in mind the storm of disapproval that greeted the action of a section of the press last year in prematurely betraying the recommendations of the Tariff Commission with reference to harvesters, Ministers confidently rely on the honor of the Australian press to conserve the public interest. Statements have already been made by an Opposition journal, pretending to forecast certain increases in duties, which show that this warning does not come a moment too soon. The suppression by the journal in question of the material points of Senator Best's denunciation in the Senate on Friday of one of its latest canards has not passed unnoticed in influential quarters. When dealing with the tariff, Ministers intend to consider several preferential trade proposals. One of them is connected with the desire of the Government of Fiji to secure preferential treatment in Austral a for bananas and a number of other products in return for special treatment for some Australian exports. Mr. Mahaffy, the Colonial Secretary of Fiji, who has been in Melbourne for the last twelve days, has been authorised by his Government to submit a proposal, and has done so in a memorandum which he forwarded to Sir William Lyne in writing, after a personal interview earlier in the week.

AUSTRALIAN FISHERIES.

The Federal Government has decided to push to a successful issue the policy of Australian fisheries organisation and stimulation which it initiated when it secured the assent of Parliament to the building of a fisheries investigation vessel. The Acting Prime Minister has taken up the proposition made by Sir John Forrest and Mr. Chapman a few months ago that a conference of States piscatorial experts should be held in Melbourne in conjunction with the Federal authorities with the object of evolving a fisheries policy in the carrying out of which both the Federation and the States could combine. If preliminary arrangements can be made in time the conference will be held on 19th August. Yesterday Sir William Lyne directed a letter to be to sent to the Premier of New South Wales, asking that Mr. Dannevig, the New South Wales expert, who advised the Commonwealth Minister in the framing of the plans for the investigation boat, be permitted to represent the Commonwealth at the conference. Practically all the States have expressed a willingness to send representatives to the conference.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE.

As a result of the recent inspection by Captains Creswell and Tickell, the Commonwealth and State naval commandants of the boys' corps of senior naval cadets, it has been decided to increase the numerical strength of the corps from 100 to 150, and possibly in the course of the next few months to 300. This decision has been arrived at because of the remarkable aptitude shown by the lads at present forming the corps, and the satisfactory progress made by them as a whole in obtaining a thorough knowledge of all elementary drill pertaining to the navy. Captain Creswell, on the occasion of the inspection, whilst complimenting the boys on their general appearance, behavior and progress, reminded them that they had still much to learn before they could become efficient as a naval brigade, and for that reason said he was not sorry that the Minister of Defence was unable to attend the inspection. "When the Minister does inspect you," he continued, "I want him to see something that will surprise him." Fresh recruits will be enrolled at the Williamstown Naval Depot on Thursday evening next, and the officers expect a large muster of promising and physically developed boys to choose from. Should the 50 lads required not be selected on Thursday night others will be inspected on Tuesday evening next. Captain Tickell, who is in command of the corps, states that if the Government will vote the necessary money he will have 300 boys enrolled for active drill in three months' time. The new detachment of 50 will probably be supplied with uniforms in six weeks' time.

DEPUTATION OF KANAKAS.

A deputation of 36 Maliata boys supported by about 60 other kankas who sympathised with them and headed by the Rev. Maitland Woods, marched through Queen-street Brisbane on Monday to the Government offices. They first endeavoured to interview the Home Secretary with the object of protesting against being deported, but the Home Secretary, Mr. Hawthorne, declined to receive them. They then marched to the executive buildings, where Mr. Woods accured for them an audience with the Under Secretary of the Chief Secretary's department. The press representatives were excluded from the meeting, but the Rev. Maitland Woods subsequently explained that the boys had received information from the islands to the effect that Maliata was in a very disturbed state, and that returners were not safe. The boys, he said, were terrified. They went to him on Friday and expressed fear and asked him to do something for them. He endeavoured to obtain an interview on Saturday with the authorities, but was told that he would have to go to Melbourne. Mr. Woods further explained that many of the boys were penniless, and would have to earn their livelihood when they returned home, and to do so would have to go into the bush. They feared that they would be clubbed to death. Others dreaded starvation in the islands, and wished to remain in Queensland for a few years to earn enough to prevent that. The boys concerned wanted to know under what law they could be forcibly expelled from the State should they refuse to leave. It was possible that they would resist in order to discover what statute gave the authorities power to forcibly deport them. The kanakas eventually marched to Government House gates, and requested an interview with the Governor. His Excellency granted Mr. Woods an interview at Government House. After the interview Mr. Woods informed the kanakas that Lord Chelmsford had assured him he was very kindly disposed towards them, and was willing to do everything in his power, provided that the proper course in such cases was followed.

A.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

Serious Accident in Station Yard.

FOUR COOLIES KILLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 12.

About 12 o'clock last night a serious accident occurred at the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway station yard, caused by a goods train starting against signals and running into a ballast train which was loaded, resulting in four of the ballast coolies being run over and seriously injured. Three of the men have since died and the fourth is not expected to live. Other coolies also received minor injuries.

THE INDIA COUNCIL.

Mr. R. C. Dutt's Appointment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 12.

Information has been received in Calcutta that Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt receives the first appointment in the newly constituted India Council.

LAHORE RIOT CASE.

Appeal Dismissed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 12.

This afternoon the Divisional Judge rejected the appeal of all the Lahore rioters.

[* By Telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

DANGEROUS BUILDINGS IN BOMBAY.

PICTURESQUE HORNBY ROAD HOUSE CONDEMNED---CENTURY BUILDING.

EFFECT OF THE MONSOON ON MODERN ERECTIONS.

THE calamity at Agiary Lane on July 31st when a massive structure of the old-fashioned native type collapsed, seven persons being killed and sixteen injured, has had a hustling effect in the department of the Executive Engineer to the Municipality, and a serious effort is being made to locate signs of danger in other buildings in Bombay. The result is that a large number of residences have been found to be in a more or less unsafe condition. They are mostly in the native town, but the largest, and by no means the least dangerous of them all is a comparatively new erection in the Fort, in Hornby Road, immediately opposite the Petit Library. This is Century Building of which we give a sketch here. It was discovered to be in an unsafe condition on Friday, and on a report being sent to the Executive Engineer, it was officially inspected, and an intimation was promptly given the tenants to clear out in twenty-four hours. The ground floor, well known to the Military as the Empire Bar, was quickly vacated, and the shutters put up. The other tenants were moving their office furniture all day on Saturday, and by Sunday afternoon the building was empty, and it may possibly ere long disappear from the picturesque vista of Hornby Road.

The building appears to be top-heavy, and the abnormal rains have weakened the walls so that they are unable to bear the weight of the masonry which is pretty massive at the summit. The walls have therefore split from floor to roof and the gap is slowly, widening so that the moment of dissolution of this large and attractive-looking building may come at any hour. The extent to which the north wall leans out of the perpendicular is at least eight inches at the roof. The edifice was put up ten years ago on the site of an old building the same foundations being used, and it is the property of Mr. Mahomedbhoy Karimbhoy Ebrahim who purchased it. The building is divided from the next building, on the ground floor of which Mr. Soundy has his music shop, by a passage several feet wide. The north wall which is slowly parting from the rest of the edifice has no support, and if a crash comes, it will be an absolute collapse. As we have pointed out, the "masonry" is at the top, as seen in our sketch, where it is ornamental but unnecessary, but the walls as low down as eight feet from the ground are made of brick bats and native chunam, so it is not to be wondered at that the enormous weight of the upper floors are shoving out the walls at the side where it is without support to keep it upright. This is apparent to anybody who looks at the side wall.

The following are the leading firms who scurried out of the building like disturbed rats on Saturday when the dangerous condition of the edifice was made known.

Messrs. Mitchell and Co., Photographers, (who have removed to No. 1 Hummum Street, Fort).

Messrs. Maspero Frères, Limited, of Cairo, Cigarettes Egyptiennes.

Messrs. Seth and Co., Commission Agents, who have removed to Shivlal Motilal Mansion (next to Pearse).

The British American Co. Ltd., "Present" Ticket Department; and The British Empire Bar, which is closed.

But Century Building is not the only house in the Fort which is now derelict. The abnormal monsoon of this year has had its effect upon many other buildings in this city, some hundreds of which are or have been recently declared unsafe. It will surprise many people perhaps to glance at the list of houses which have been officially condemned by the office of the Executive Engineer to the Municipality within the last seven days:

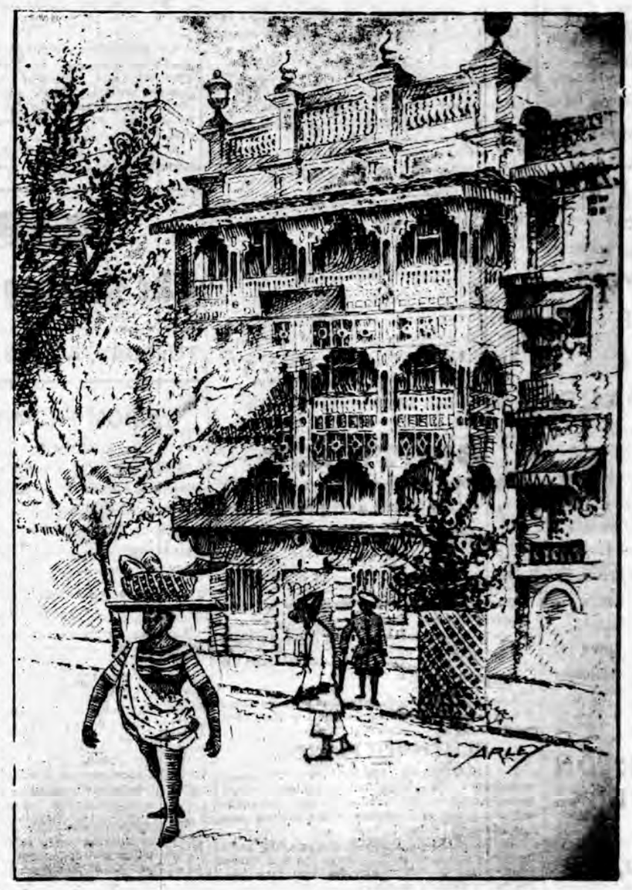
THE FORT.

1 Bora Bazaar Street.
Ghoga Street.
Dhanji Homji Street.
2 Bazaar Street.
55 Hornby Road.

THE NATIVE TOWN.

(1) Chunam Kiln Road.
(1) Mahim Bazaar Road
(1) Kassar Gully, Mahim.
(1) Mahim Bazaar.
(1) Mori Road.
(1) 2nd Marine Street.
(1) Maghat Lane.
(1) Maruti Cross Lane.
(1) Chandanwaddy.
(1) Abdul Rehman Street.
(1) Bazaar Gate.
(2) Gowasjee Patel Street.
(1) Mumbadevi Road.
(1) Kambekar Street.
(1) Osmarkhardi.
(1) Sheikh Memon St.
(1) Khetwad, 6th Lane.
(1) Dhakh Sheri, Agiary Street.
(1) Doctor Street.
(1) Tadwadi.
(1) Khetwadi, 8th Lane.
(1) Grant Road.
(1) Mirchi Lane.
(1) Matunga Road.
(1) Vincent Road.
(1) Sion Road.
(1) Tank Street.
(1) Nishan Pada.
(1) Abdul Rehman Street.
(1) 2nd Marine Street.
(1) Dadar Road.
(1) Compersmith Street.
(1) 2nd Marine Street.
(1) Bhuleshwar Road.
(1) Kika Street.
(1) Kamatipura, 13th Street.
(1) Kamatipura, 2nd Street.

CENTURY BUILDING, FORT.



Pioneer Press Photo-Engr.

[SPECIALLY DRAWN FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

The Picturesque House in Hornby Road which was Vacated on Saturday owing to its unsafe condition.

An Expert's Opinion.

In an interview which our representative had yesterday with a well known local expert in architectural construction he elucidated some interesting facts, as to why Bombay is gaining an unenviable reputation for the unsatisfactory condition of so many of its buildings.

One frequent source of subsequent trouble, he stated, was that when an old building stood on a site made valuable by the rapid rise in value of adjacent property the landlord would decide to erect an immense new building of many storeys in the place of the old one, but instead of pulling down the old building and having completely new concrete foundations proportioned to the size and weight of the new buildings he would, for the sake of economy, incorporate a part of the old building in the new, merely modernizing the exterior. Now, as the expert pointed out, a foundation which might be quite adequate for a small building might prove entirely inadequate for a much heavier and larger one, and consequently after a greater or less period, serious trouble was likely to arise, and the cleavage, when the fatal crack came, usually took the line where the old portion of the building joined the new. This sort of building "on the cheap" should be entirely stopped.

In all cases the local authority should require a new building to have a new foundation properly proportioned to the weight it would carry.

He also pointed out that with regard to the new buildings springing up in all directions in Bombay they were erected in far too great haste, the walls and foundations not being given proper time to set, and "find their bearings," as it were. In the old days in Bombay, buildings were erected carefully every attention being paid to the proper hardening of the material during the construction of the building, and water being constantly thrown on the walls and foundation when newly laid until they were thoroughly consolidated, before the rest of the building was proceeded with. In this way work was done that would last good for centuries.

The expert also informed our representative that it was becoming increasingly difficult to obtain sound building materials in Bombay. The best teak wood has become so expensive that cheaper and inferior woods are largely employed in its place. Chunam, as the local mortar is called, is too often of completely inferior quality, having much too large a proportion of sand, which impairs its binding properties.

The reason why a number of old buildings partially collapsed during the Monsoon, was that nearly every case was due to the niggardliness of native landlords, who would not spend a reasonable amount on the upkeep of their buildings in order to maintain them in a satisfactory state of repair and when some weakness showed itself, they postponed adequate outlay until at last the buildings got beyond the possibility of renovation and so were condemned by the Municipality.

He was also of opinion that building had been commenced rather too soon on the new Reclamation ground between Colaba station and the sea front, as it is so brief a period since this land has been reclaimed and filled up with rubbish, etc., that it is very dubious if it can have set firmly enough for the safe erection of buildings.

Finally he advised improved local Byelaws and stricter Municipal supervision by means of the employment of a superior class of outdoor Building Inspectors who should be trained architectural surveyors, (at good salaries) and so be able to be of greater assistance to the Municipal Executive Engineer and afford a better guarantee for the safety of the public than at present exists.

The expert who has had considerable experience in New York, another island city, incidentally remarked that what subsidences took place in buildings in Bombay must be due only to artificial causes as the greater part of Bombay is built on an underlying rock foundation, this being very similar to New York City, the whole of Manhattan Island being solid rock, and therefore safely sustaining the weight of the mammoth skyscrapers for which that city is so famous.

In this respect Bombay is more fortunate than Calcutta, where reliable foundations for heavy buildings are difficult to obtain, owing to the shifting sands of the underlying ancient bed of the Hooghly, as witness the large sum apparently thrown away on the Victoria Memorial site on the Calcutta Maidan.

THE AGIARY LANE DISASTER.

Inquest and Verdict.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. G. F. Chalk, Acting Coroner for Bombay, continued his inquiry regarding the deaths caused on 31st July by the collapse of two houses in Dadysett Agiary lane.

Goverdhan Mulji Mehta, in the employ of Bai Manekbai, said he used to collect rents for house No. 68. On the 28th and 30th July he went there to recover rents, when the tenants complained about certain leakages in the house and mentioned about other small repairs. They asked him to inform his master, and he did so on the evening of the 29th. Witness's master asked him to get the repairs carried by a mason. Witness went in search of a mason on the 30th, but he could not find one. He went to Dadar to see his master, who was not there. He waited for some time and left. He again went to Dadar the next day, when he found that his master had left. On the evening of the 31st July at 6 p. m. witness saw his master and told him that he failed to find the mason. The house was not in a very bad state of repairs. No complaints were made to him by the tenants before this, as a Bhaya usually collected rents.

Questioned by a juror, witness said he was not aware of the collapse when he saw his master on the evening of the 31st July.

Girdhardas Govindji, owner of the house No. 68, said he lived at Dadar. For the last thirteen years he had been the owner of the house. Nobody had complained to him about the house being out of repair. On the 29th July his rent-collector told him that the tenants were complaining about leakages. Witness told him that repairs would be carried out. No crack was shown to him.

Examined by Mr. Acworth, witness said he last visited the house in March last. He then left for Poona, and returned on the 28th July. In March he took Mr. Sanjana, an Engineer, to the house to see what the condition of the house was. This was in consequence of a notice received by him from the owner of house No. 66 that he was going to repair his house, and that he should take steps to protect his house. Witness had lost the notice. Mr. Sanjana made a favourable report, after which witness had no reason to believe that the condition of his house was in any way dangerous. No one ever told him at any time that his house was in a dangerous condition.

Questioned by a juror, witness said he purchased the house for Rs. 17,500.

The jury unanimously returned a verdict that the deaths of the seven persons were due to shock following multiple injuries caused by their being buried under the debris of the house that collapsed accidentally.

FIAT JUSTICIA SUFFOCET POPULUS.

(With apologies to Sir W. S. G.)

The air is charged with half-concealed snuffles,
Asthmatic gasps, and tim'rous throaty sounds.
Peace, peace reigns now, no eructation ruffles
The air pellucid, which our bench surrounds.

Time was, when natural noises were not stifled;
Time was, when honest men might breathe in peace;
When purses, thinly lined, were never rifled
The creaking wheels of dignity to grease.
Time was, when magistrates, of ripe experience,
Did not consider asthma an attempt—
To thwart the ends of justice, or a variance
From Court procedure—'mounting to contempt.

Had I a cold, I blew my nose discreetly,
Had I a cough, I coughed,—if needs I must,—
In manner natural to me, I completely
Freed nature's channels from our City's dust.
I was not seized by yellow-hatted minions—
I was not dragged a magistrate before—
To answer charges which, in sound opinions,
Are wholly frivolous in fact and law.

ASTONISHED!

SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

Opened by the Viceroy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 12.

The Viceroy, accompanied by Lady Minto, to-day, opened the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition, a large and representative gathering assisting. The quality of the exhibits is well up to the average, almost all the many prizes given finding awards. Fewer portraits than usual are shown, the bulk of work consisting of landscape subjects. Both the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor purchased pictures.

THE following story, relating how an English gunner cleverly managed to procure permission for spirits to be distilled in India, is taken from Manucci's history of Mogul India. King Akbar, 3rd King of Hindustan, had seen artillery fired off many times in battles, but he was anxious to see practice at a target. Finding that his gunners were of no use at taking aim, and knowing Europeans to be most expert, he forwarded an order to the Governor of the port of Surat to send him a good gunner. There was at the time in Surat a very skillful Englishman. With the permission of the chief of the English he was sent to the king, who assigned to him as pay the sum of five hundred rupees a month. However, the English race, like other Europeans, being fond of drinking wine, a thing they cannot procure in Hindustan owing to its prohibition under the Mahomedan law, the gunner, in spite of all those rupees, was most unhappy. One day Akbar directed the Englishman to fire at the target, for which purpose a great sheet had been erected in front of the Palace on the bank of the river. The gunner intentionally fired the ball into the air, so that it disappeared. On this account the King was much put out, thinking that the gunner had no skill in aiming. He asked the man the reason of such a great error in his aim, when he had such repute in the art of discharging cannon. The Englishman replied that the mistake arose from his not being able to see; if he drunk wine he could aim straight at the target. The King commanded that they should bring him spirits; when he saw it the Englishman was highly delighted, seized the bottle, and putting it to his mouth, at one go he drank the whole, and then licked his moustaches. He now asked that the sheet might be taken away and replaced by a pot stuck upon a stick. So said so done. He discharged the piece and knocked the pot to bits. The King and the courtiers were lost in amazement at such a good shot, and permission was at once conceded to Europeans to distil spirits for their own consumption, the King adding that as the European people must have been created at the same time as spirits, and if deprived of them were like fish out of their element, unless they had drink they could not see plain.

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

THE WOOING OF LILAC,

BY

T. W. HANSHEW,

Author of "The World's Finger," "The Mallisen Mystery," "Her Double Life," &c., &c.

CHAPTER V.—(Continued).

"Lilac," he said, a half hour later as they sat enjoying a modest supper together—a supper made merry by Lilac's childlike exuberance in dwelling upon the pleasures of the day and her witty comments upon the vast army of 'Arrays and 'Arriets and "penny steamboat" people they had seen at Hampton Court Palace,—"Lilac, are you averse to emulating the example of the early bird and getting up at—say, seven o'clock to-morrow morning?"

"At seven? Good gracious! is that your idea of 'the early bird?' Why, I am up at six every morning of my life."

"Oh! are you? That's jolly! Well, then, we'll catch the eight train for Richmond, to-morrow and have a day there, on the river."

"How lovely! I should enjoy it above all things. I positively adore the country."

"Do you? Then suppose, whilst we are there, I find some nice quiet lodgings for you in the neighbourhood? You can take Felicity Maud—I've already arranged with Mrs. Fitch about that—and stop there for a week or two and have all the 'country' you desire,'

"It would be heavenly! And of course you will stop, too?"

No, not exactly stop; because, you see, I—I have business to attend to that requires my presence in London every evening. But I can run out every morning, you know and we can make trips from there to anywhere—and, of course, take Felicity Maud with us as a—as a—well, as a sort of companion and maid to you, you know, in case you should need anything. What do you think of the idea?"

"I think it is splendid," said Lilac, enthusiastically. "Of course, I don't absolutely need 'a maid,' so there is no necessity to include Felicity Maud on that score; but she looks such a poor pale little thing, and works so hard that I am sure the change will do her good. Besides, it seems almost wicked for one girl to have fifty times as much money as she needs and another nothing at all. To take her away for a holiday and buy her some nice clothes—for, of course, I shall—will be sort of carrying out that grand idea of Lady Janver's to which Sir Harold Wayve subscribed, won't it? How noble it is of him—Sir Harold Waive I mean—to give his money to such a cause as that. Don't you think so?"

"We won't discuss Sir Harold Wayve's 'nobility' just now; I want to talk of other things," said Beltran evasively. "The point at present is, will you do as I have suggested, or not?"

"Why, of course, I will," said Lilac in reply. "You are my guardian, aren't you? And if a girl can't do what her guardian suggests—Oh, do have some more salad, I never noticed that your plate was empty."

* * * * *

"Out of town,' eh?" said Sir Harold Wayve, biting his moustache and looking round at Mrs. Clayton-Conway (a radiant picture of "high art" even in the garish morning sunlight) as Mrs. Fitch made the unexpected announcement. "And is Mr. Beltran 'out of town' also? Ah! he is, eh? Strange he didn't say anything to me about it. No idea where he has gone, have you? Nor how long he will be away?"

"Not the slightest, sir, replied Mrs. Fitch, telling glibly the falsehood she had been paid to tell. "Him and Miss Melrose went off yesterday and telegraphed from Hampton Court as they'd not be back for several days; and that's all I knows about it, sir. My 'ead maid might have knowed more, sir, seeing as it's her that took in the message and see Mr. Beltran and the young lady last, but she left for her 'olidays early this morning, sir: so I can't call her up and ask."

"Thanks very much," said Sir Harold in reply. "If you hear from Mr. Beltran later just say that I called." And then, turning away in evident bad humour, he went back with the Honourable Mrs. Clayton-Conway to the latter's waiting carriage with its liveried driver and footman and its splendid team of blooded bays. Remarkable bays they were, too, for in all the list of London's "Smart Set," nobody drove better horses than the Clayton-Conways, and nobody was better "turned out"—whether in the Row or out of it, than the Honourable Mr. Cedric Clayton-Conway and the Honourable Mrs. Clayton Conway's often-pictured, often-paragraphed, always-courted wife.

"So you wired me to come up to London and open my town house out of season all for nothing, it seems, Cupid," she said to Sir Harold as they got back into the carriage and rolled away. "I wonder if I am going to forgive you for it or not? For once in a way you seem to have muddled things badly, and I think I will 'close up shop,' as Caddie says, and go back to the country."

"You won't do anything of the sort—and you know it!" replied Sir Harold emphatically. "You'll stop here, and help me out of this wretched scrape, Bella, and let the house party go to the dickens. Ced doesn't need you. He's got a houseful of people to play bridge with, and that's enough for him. And I do need you, and—there you are. A Yankee girl with two millions and no living relatives, isn't to be met with every day, and you know it as well as I."

"Perhaps I do and perhaps I don't. But, in either case, what's to come out of it if you can't find her?"

"I can find her—I will find her!" said Sir Harold desperately. "I can see old Tommy Rot's little game as plainly as though he had given me a diagram of it. He's afraid of me; he saw, as I saw, that I'd made an impression upon the girl yesterday, and he's hurried her off to spoil my chances. He has his eye on those two millions himself, artful old beggar! But I'll do him down if I know myself. I don't know where he has taken her, but, well, there's always Scotland Yard. Bella, you must not go back; you must stay until we have found the girl. You hear?"

"Yes," said Mrs. Clayton-Conway; "of course I hear, but you needn't wrench my bracelet into my arm, Cupid. I will stay, of course, since it is to your interest, and I will help you to find the girl. But—I shall hate her! Now open the window and tell Knight to take us somewhere to lunch and—will you kindly put my purse in your pocket? I'm very tired of carrying it in my hand. Thanks very much. Now—anywhere you like, and let us be done with talking or thinking of the girl from 'over there' for a while. Cupid, if you ask me to your wedding I shall absolutely hate you!"

CHAPTER VI.

If anyone had told Beltran six, or even two months previously that it was within the range of possibility for him to spend three weeks in a shabby Richmond lodging house without once, in all that time, opening a book or even so much as thinking of the Royal Astronomical Society, he would have been tempted to consider that person as being in a fair way to fall a victim to softening of the brain; but—to go further still—if that same person had hinted that he would, or possibly could enjoy himself under these unheard of circumstances, Mr. Thomas-Beltran would then and there have invited that imaginative party to emulate the example of Dogberry and write himself down an ass—and an Ass with a capital A at that.

But in spite of the seeming improbability of the thing, this was exactly what happened.

For three whole weeks he endured the discomfort of badly cooked food and a bed that was like the top of a dog's kennel (ridged in the middle and running down in two hard slopes of solid discomfort upon either side), and endured them without a murmur feeling well rewarded for his heroic conduct in the knowledge that morning would bring the satisfaction of running over to the pretty, comfortable, spick-span villa where he had found accommodation for Lilac and Felicity Maud, and from whence they made daily excursions up the river and down the river and to picturesque spots that were nowhere near the river.

He seemed somehow, to have renewed his vanished boyhood under the charm or spell, or whatever it was, of this protracted holiday, for he was guilty of the maddest pranks and the most undignified conduct at times, and often (when only they three were alone together in secluded spots where the cool silent river gleamed or the still woods crowded all the rest of the world away), his whole nature, at once unrestrained and with a touch of shamefacedness and honest childlike glee as

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Lilac's own. In the beginning this had rather startled Felicity Maud and caused her many an anxious moment. "For," said she in confidence to Lilac, "I'm a wonderin' if he ain't goin' a bit off his 'dot,' miss, from sumfink as we don't know sumfink about. Two years and eight months it is since I first went into service with Mrs. Fitch, and never have I heard him laugh—to say sumfink of crackin' of a joke—before. A more I sumfinder gent than him there couldn't have been nowheres, and now—never have I saw such a change. It won't surp ise me none to see him tip head over heels next, the way he's a goin' on.

But her fears for Beltran's mental condition evaporated with time and, being of a sharp observant nature, she soon drew her own inferences with regard to the change in him, and discreetly held her peace and took the goods the gods provided in the way of entertainment with a full and thankful heart.

It was Thursday—the beginning of the fourth week they had spent in this happy Arcadian exile—and Beltran had come over to the villa rather earlier than usual this morning to suggest a trip to the extreme upper reaches of the river, and, Lilac having consented willingly, they were all making ready for the start. Twice already Beltran had run down to deposit things in the waiting boat (once, with the hamper containing the provender; for they were to make a day of it on the water, and again with a bundle of rugs and cushions) and the 'spring in his step, the light in his eyes, the joyous whistle that rippled out from his pursed-up lips had moved Felicity Maud to silent prophecy.

"Oh you needn't have taken the trouble to come all the way back just to carry that!" said Lilac as he took up the only remaining article—a light crochetted shawl—and threw it over his arm with a cheery, "There this is the last; now let's be off."

"I didn't come back just for this, he made reply. "I came (he was just about to say "to help you down to the boat," when he suddenly recollected that the slope was so gradual and the descent so easy that a toddling child might have been trusted to cover the distance without inconvenience)—"I came because I felt like doing so," he added instead. "I feel too full of life and activity this morning to stand down there by the water's edge and wait for you to come and join me. I think the sunshine has got into my blood—that, or the scent of the river banks after last night's rain. I simply can't stand still."

"So I see," said Lilac gaily. "You are hurrying me along as though we had a train to catch and if you could just let me have sufficient control of my right arm to keep my parasol from scraping my hat off—thanks ever so much. You see, I have to hold up my skirts with the other hand or I shouldn't have minded; and it is awkward with a shirt and a parasol and a sloping river bank to negotiate all at once."

"Yes, I suppose so," admitted Beltran. "What a pity you couldn't have managed something different in the way of dress this morning; or—no it isn't: you look so airy and cool and altogether fairy-like in that thin white thing. What I meant was, that if you had worn something different we—that is I should have liked to challenge you to a race down the slope. I don't feel more than six this morning."

"I'm sure you don't," she replied gaily. "Do you know that Felicity Maud has been expecting to see you bend down and summersault all the way down this beautiful green slope and that she firmly believes it is only the frequent passing of people that restrains, you? At least, that's what she said."

"Astute far-seeing Felicity Maud," he made answer with a laugh. "She deserves a medal for her perspicacity. I am certainly as near mad as makes no difference this morning, and I have had more than one wild impulse to do the very thing she says. It must be in the air don't you think? I can't remember ever seeing the sunshine brighter or the river more alluring. What a day? What a day! I've been awake since dawn watching it and drinking in the magic of it. Does it not appeal to you as being the most beautiful morning that ever was? Or haven't you remarked any difference in it?"

"Not any appreciable difference," admitted Lilac. "But, then, every morning has seemed since we came here so like a special gift from heaven, and I have been so perfectly—perfectly happy——"

She stopped so suddenly and bit her words off so short that Beltran turned and looked at her. She was looking straight down the sloping bank to where the river walk ran and her face was as pink as the petal of a rose.

"Well, I never!" she said quite suddenly. "Of all the surprises! Do look, Mr. Beltran. There's Sir Harold Waye. Oh, and a lady too. How funny—our meeting him out here."

Beltran experienced a sensation akin to a bit of ice being slid down his back. He turned and followed the direction of her eyes with his. At the bottom of the slope—looking up at them, and therefore, not to be avoided, he Sir Harold Wayve and the Honourable Mrs. Clayton-Conway.

The sunshine had suddenly lost its invigorating quality, judging from the changed expression of his countenance and the manner in which his lips came together and curled inward.

(*To be continued.*)

ANOTHER FAMOUS PARSEE LADY.

UNDER this heading in July last a correspondent ("A. Currie") wrote to us the story of "Another Beautiful Parsee Girl" over whom the shadow of the Cross had fallen." The lady referred to sends us the following observations:—

1. I have only two or three days ago got a copy of your issue dated the 16th July—in which the epitome of my life appeared, and am indignant to find so many inaccuracies in almost every sentence of the letter. I hope therefore, that, in fairness and justice to me, you will be so good as to permit me to point out some of the most prominent mistakes, and thus somewhat atone for the aggravating and painful exposure of my life and its private affairs to the reading public. Let it not be supposed, however, that I am ashamed of any act of mine during the whole period of nearly "three score years and ten" which will shortly be completed in a few months hence.

First, my father's family never lived at Poona, but entirely belonged to Bombay.

2. My late father alone became a Christian, and was baptized in May, 1839, by the late Rev. Dr. Wilson—not by Dr. Duff. Neither "an Englishwoman" nor Dr. Duff—as the writer asserts about both in two different places—were instrumental in his conversion. He took me in 1843 from his Parsee relatives in the Supreme Court of Bombay and got possession of me in my 5th year by means of a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

3. I was never professionally a teacher any where though I taught honorarily a private little school collected together at Surat for a short time.

4. The late Rev. Professor Lal Behari Day went once only to Guzerat in November, 1859, and we got married early in 1860.

5. Those letters there alluded to, were lost long before this period and during the times of the Indian Mutiny in 1857 and 1858.

6. So far from the late Rev. Dr. Duff being opposed to the marriage of Mr. Day in the Western Presidency, he was foremost in encouraging and helping our union.

7. Instead of any of us being wealthy (as the writer firmly asserts about Mr. Day) both my father and I had been disinherited by his father and my maternal relatives, and deprived of our respective shares on our embracing the Christian Faith, and my husband at that time was a newly ordained and poor Missionary of the Free Church of Scotland.

8. Mr. Day could not at the time have afforded to spend "several thousands of Rupees" in travelling to Bombay, nor did he undertake "a dak gharry journey from Calcutta to Poona." We never met at Poona at all; the railway line was opened in the latter part of 1859 from Calcutta to Indore. Thence he travelled to Bombay by bullock gharry.

9. There was no "tremendous reception" of us at the Prince's Ghat on our landing at Calcutta from the steamship, as no one had been informed in Calcutta about it. But it is true that Dr. and Mrs. Duff and all the other Free Church Missionaries and their ladies gave us a most cordial welcome at the Mission House in Cornwallis Square, where we were invited by the Duffs to stay until we went to Culna my husband's Mission field at that time.

10. Neither Professors Blaikie nor Wilson of Edinburgh were ever known to us, nor did they write the rest of our life story. It is true that a Biography of my deceased husband was written by Mr. George Macpherson, M. A., of Edinburgh in 1900.

My husband was Professor of the Government Colleges of Berhampur and Hooghly for more than 21 years.

11. One of my sons is not in the Bengal Civil Service, but in the Provincial Civil Service of the Bengal Government.

12. I have not gone "on a visit" to my youngest son of the Simla P. W. D. Secretariat, but have spent two whole seasons with him along with others of my family at Simla, once from April to November, 1901, and again, from April to November, 1905.

As all these distorted facts have been made so public about me and mine, I hope you will agree with me in wishing to have them stated accurately and in their corrected form, and would thank you much for inserting this letter in one of your earliest issues after receipt of this letter.—Yours, etc.,

E. DAY.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, with the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersy, the President, in the Chair.

The Corporation considered the appointment of an Assessor to the Tribunal of Appeal under Section 48 (3) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898. On the motion of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Mr. W. A. Chambers, Architect and Surveyor, was reappointed assessor to the Tribunal of Appeal constituted under a section of the City Improvement Act, for a further period of one year from the date of the expiry of his present appointment.

THE LATE MR. MARTIN WOOD.

On the motion of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, seconded by Mr. D. E. Wacha, the Corporation passed the following resolution:—

"That the Corporation put on record the expression of their sincere regret on learning the news of the death of Mr. W. M. Wood who during his stay in Bombay took a most active part in all Municipal questions and affairs and rendered useful service as a member of the Bench of Justices and afterwards of the Corporation."

In moving the resolution Sir Pherozeshah said that he did not think there were many members of the present Corporation who knew the late Mr. Martin Wood who was a most prominent figure in the civic life of the city some 35 years ago. However, he believed, there were a few members, who felt a keen personal regret at his death. He was a most prominent member of the Corporation and he took a very active part in the debate of that body. He was known to adopt a broad-minded and liberal view in regard to every question that came up for deliberation before them. The late Mr. Martin Wood was the Editor of the "Times of India" in its palmiest days when it was conducted with sobriety, judicially and independence. He had made the organ most powerful not only in the city but almost in the whole of India. He had distinguished himself by taking a deep interest in the administration reforms of the Municipality, when the Act of 1872 was passed in the regime of Mr. Arthur Crawford, the then Municipal Commissioner of Bombay. He had taken a very prominent part in the civic affairs and when the act of 1872 was passed and the Corporation established, the late Mr. Martin Wood was elected a member of that body. He continued on that Board till 1875, but his activity was such that Sir Pherozeshah always felt that he filled a very much larger space of time in regard to the civic life. He had continued till the last to look after the interests of the city with the singleness of heart and independence of mind, which were his distinguishing characteristics. Although he retired many years ago, India was always near his heart, and there was not a more noble-minded friend of India than Mr. Martin Wood. (Applause.)

Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha, in seconding the resolution, remarked that he endorsed every word that had fallen from Sir Pherozeshah. He was a friend of the late Mr. Martin Wood, and corresponded regularly every week. Mr. Wood took a prominent part in Municipal reforms. He was one of the most active reformers, and with two other members of his time, Mr. James Alexander Forbes, and Mr. James Maclean, a trio was formed which brought about important civic reforms. Mr. Wood was an authority on land revenue questions. He was a strenuous worker and took a most broad-minded and liberal view of the "police charges" and the maintenance of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. He expected every member to joined him in deploring the loss of a sincere and true worker in the cause of India.

Mr. James MacDonald said that though he was not a very intimate friend of the late Mr. Martin Wood, he yielded to nobody in his admiration to Mr. Wood who was an upright and most painstaking in his efforts for Municipal as well as social reforms.

The resolution was carried and it was further resolved to forward a copy thereof to Mr. Wood, son of the late gentleman, who is a member of the Indian Civil Service.

PROPOSED REMOVAL OF THE FRENCH BRIDGE.

The Corporation considered a letter forwarded by the Commissioner from the Chairman of the Bombay City Improvement Trust, on the proposed removal of the French Bridge.

The Chairman of the Trust Board in his letter said: "I have the honour to invite your attention to Corporation Resolution No. 2483, dated the 9th August 1906, adopting the report of the Committee of the Corporation, dated the 18th July 1906, regarding the proposal to remove the French Bridge after the completion of the new bridge at Chaupati. As you are aware the French Bridge has now been closed to traffic for some considerable time owing to the construction of the new bridge and apparently without inconvenience to the public. As the new bridge approach on the Girgaum Road side cannot be completed until it is decided whether the French Bridge is to remain or to be removed, it appears to be very necessary that the Corporation should now come to a definite conclusion on the subject and it is in the hope that you will think it proper to now recommend its demolition that I am addressing you. Should it be desired to retain the French Bridge and open it again for traffic it will be necessary to form a junction between it and the new bridge which will cost a considerable sum of money and will probably necessitate the rebuilding of the retaining walls of the French Bridge approach on the Girgaum Road side as it is doubtful whether they are sufficiently strong to stand the additional pressure which the necessary raising of the roadway would impose upon them. I shall be obliged if you will take this matter into your very early consideration."

On the motion of Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the letter was referred to a Committee.

HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS SLEEPING IN PUBLIC STREETS.

The Corporation considered a report forwarded by the Commissioner from the Executive Health Officer on the subject of the desirability or otherwise of offering facilities to the people to sleep on the public streets.

The Health Officer in his report said:—"I have the honour to state that the public streets and footpaths in many quarters in the City are largely resorted to for sleeping purposes by homeless individuals and those who have no fixed abode. I do not think that much greater facilities in this direction can be afforded to the poorer members of the community because after all, the streets and footpaths are intended primarily for vehicular and pedestrian traffic respectively. Personally I do not think this habit should be encouraged. By the provision of the open spaces and with the aid of the police, however, together with paving of footpaths it might be possible to render street sleeping less dangerous, as it would tend to diminish the inconvenience and obivate the danger to which street-sleepers are exposed under present conditions. This custom was in vogue long before plague appeared and in the hot weather male members of the family sleep outside their houses just as much for their convenience as for protection against plague. Many of the paths and streets in the city are anything but desirable places to spend the night on and of the two evils that of sleeping on a damp dirty ground exposed to the effects of the surrounding conditions appears to me to be the greater. The facilities, if given, should take the form of suitable parks, gardens or spaces away from the surroundings above-mentioned, of which portions could be paved or boarded and some protection afforded to those who wish to leave their houses in the hot weather."

The Municipal Commissioner in his letter observed that he concurred in the views of the Health Officer.

The Corporation recorded the Commissioner's letter and the Health Officer's report.

TRAFFIC NEAR THE FLORAL FOUNTAIN.

The Commissioner submitted the following letter as a matter of urgency, and on the motion of the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta it was referred to the Tramway Committee, in which the name of Mr. H. G. Gell was also added:

"I have the honour to state that the Managing Director B. E. S. & T. Company, Ltd., has suggested that all vehicular traffic passing northward from the Esplanade to Hornby Road should invariably keep to the west of the Floral Fountain so as to obviate congestion of traffic at the point where the tram-cars stop on the east of the fountain. The matter is one for disposal by the Commissioner of Police but the Managing Director of the Tramway Co. would be glad to obtain an expression of opinion on the point from the Corporation, before asking for the enforcement of the rule. The suggestion seems to me unobjectionable."

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta observed that the matter ought to be decided by the Police Commissioner, but as the Tramway Company desired to have their opinion, he proposed that it be referred to the Tramway Committee for consideration in consultation with the Police and the Municipal Commissioners. He would like to say a word. The public had a right to use the road as much as the Tramway Company, but it was just possible that the arrangement proposed by the Company was a good and convenient one. However, as it involved the right of the public, he thought it best that before expressing their opinion, they referred the letter to their Committee.

After some discussion it was resolved to refer the matter to the Committee.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 22nd June amounted to Rs. 5,444, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 1,686 The total earnings from 1st January to 22nd June were Rs. 1,38,467, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 16,236.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 22nd June amounted to Rs. 22,176, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 11,493. The total earnings from 1st January to 22nd June were Rs. 6,47,135, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 66,216.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

Entries for 4th Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 12.

For the 4th Extra Meeting on Saturday, the 17th instant, the entries closed at 6 p. m. to-day:—

THE OLD STAND PLATE,—1 mile.

H H Aga Khan and Aga Shah's Admiral Crichton.
Mr Dawson's Rosewater.
Mr A N Das's Insurrection.
Mr S A Wahed's Chevalier by Spring Cottage Charlotte.
Mr P B Avasia's Preparation by Mocanna Prepare.
Mr P B Avasia's Presbyterian.
Thakur Sripal Singh's Flotsam.
Mr R R S' Circuit.
Mr R R S' Metal Maid.
Mr Keleo's St. Patrick.
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's Trenayr.
H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's Mallinyook.
Mr J C Galstaun's Our State.
Mr J C Galstaun's Killeevan.
Mr J C Galstaun's Cinder Bill.
Mr J C Galstaun's Dulcimer.
Messrs G K and M Goculdass' Apology.
Messrs G K and M Goculdass' Clear Artist.
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's Balayeuse.
Mr Vaid's Shotover.
Mr Jiji's Stir About by Melange Lady Athel.

THE PONY PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Major Oliver Swanston's Ruislip (struck out).
Mr Artin A Essayee's Koko.
Mr G K's Verballa.
Mr P B Avasia's Chippy Norton.
Mr R R S' Come Back.
Mr Keleo's Russley Rose.
Mr Keleo's Encourage.
Captain A K Heyland's Sharavogal.
Mr H A Tonkinson's Gladstone.
Mr J C Galstaun's Matalgia.
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's Gun Metal.
Capt. in Meynell's Recovery.
Mr Vaid's Mandevilla.

NOVICE MAIDEN PLATE.—About 5 furlongs.

Mr D Ranchodda's Kabil.
Mr A M Bushari's Bourbon.
Mr Artin A Essayee's Express.
Mr S M Yussuff's Hobart.
Mr G K's Madrid.
Lt-Col G S Forbes' Retreat.
Mr Narar Abdoola's Adham.
Aga Mirza Ahmed and Sitwahed's Elector.
Mr Tracey's Lucky Prince.
Mr S A Wahed's Secretary.
Mr W J Barton Coolsoon's Narcissus.
Mr Morrison's Kogal.
Mr Ebrahim Mana's Baroda.
Mr P R Potvardha's Andry.
Mr Alli Bin Talib's Herrisul.
Mr Mustapha Bin Lalib's Intakia.
Mr Maxwell's Emir.
Mr Musjeed Bin Jarji's Silver Stream.
Mr Alli Been Hassan's Seb.
Mr Khlil Doores's Amood.
Yussuff Sacriff and Sahad Bin Faraj's Mukbool.
Mr Khalaf Bin Saif's Shabeeb.
Mr Mukdose Abdoola's Zer.
Mr Ahmed Dawood's Thayyar.
Mr K B Badger's Wordie Major.
Mr Hajee Sulleman's Patna (Late Meedhri.)
Messrs M Goculdass and A Saujee's Rasus.
Mr Vaid's Lauder.
Mr Cowasji's Turners Robert Macaire.

If necessary after declaration of forfeits at 12 noon on Thursday, 15th August, the entries will be divided 1 and two races given.

LANOWLI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr D Ranchordass' Ashroff.
Mr A M Anjeer's Young Kohinoor.
Mr A M Ameer's Arab Lord.
Mr Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim's Swordsman.
Mr G K's Bendigo.
Aga S Shah's Ajax.
Major G A Leslie's Let Go.
Mr S A Wahed's Skylark.
Thakur Sripal Singh's Soheil.
Mr J M Mistry's Joker.
Mr J B's Nizam.
Mr R R S' Precious.
Mr R R S' Vasco.
Mr M A Khan's Nooman.
Mr Loolsidass Tejpal's Scarlet.
Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's Antica.
Mr Ali bin Talib's Shella.
Mr Ali bin Talib's Swalior.
Mr A K Readymoney's Dhamas.
Mr Maxwell's Gladiator.
Mr N J Jacob's Monsoon.
Mr Vaid's Talisman.
Mr Vaid's Peculiar Closed race.

THE ABAR WELTER PLATE.—about 5 furlongs.

Major G A Leslie's Let Go.
Messrs Pfaff and Rommel's Courtmartial.
Messrs Pfaff and Rommel's Deanar.
Mr Max Rommel's Maluad.
Captain W D Grant's Little Exile.
Mr Morison's Young Lomond.
Mr Morison's Poney.
Mr Morison's Topris.
Messrs Wood and Radger's Sheik.
Mr L R Badger's Wordie.
Mr R F R Cooke's Betty.
Major Morris' Plato.
Captain Meynell's Madras.
Lieut. Colonel J S Forbes' Multiform.
Mr W Graham's Moonib Pasha.

THE MIDGET HANDICAP.—6 furlongs.

Aga Shah's Grey Falcon.
Mr. D Runchordass' Engine.
Mr Artin A Essayee's Little Joker.
Mr Alex A Essayee's Creditor.
Khan Bahadur A R Curta's Salad.
Mr S S Wahed's Yatin.
Mr S A Wahed's Solicitor.
Messrs G S Mahomed; A A Saif and Z K Kapadia's Settler.
Mr Hajee Ally Shabag's Shanwar.
Mr S N Mahomed's Darby.
Mr R R S' Rose.
Mr R R S' Scimitar
Mr Keleo's Young Gazelle.
Mr A K Readymoney's Mudlool.
Mr A Ameer's Caravan.
Mr Syed Rasheed's Saloon.
Mr Hajee Sulleman's Gaucho.
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's Calcutta.
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's Caroon.
Mr Vaid's Zurriff.

CRICKET.

THE DAIVADNYA C. C. vs. ROBERT MONEY SCHOOL C. C.

This match was played on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Daivadnyas by 63 runs. Scores:—

DAIVADNYA C. C.

B W Aryamane b Chandhari	2
S J Aryamane, run out	16
V R Tambe, run out	14
M S Vagal b Chandhari	27
Tanak b Nadkerni	9
Morwale b Valdya	4
B H Madon b Chandhari	0
Chachad, not out	12
Hate b Valdya	1
Sowndalker b Waldya	0
N N Madon b Valdya	0
Extras	10
Total	95

ROBERT MONEY SCHOOL C. C.

Nadkerni b Tambe	4
Faike, c Madan b Tambe	9
Chitnis, c Aryamane b Tambe	3
Chandhari, c Aryamane b Tambe	4
Valdya b Vagal	1
Churi, run out	2
Mahtre, not out	7
Nadkerni b Vagal	0
Vaiker b Vagal	0
Salatker b Vagal	0
Tendulker c and b Tambe	0
Extras	2
Total	33

THE DAIVADNYA C. C. vs. TWASTA KASAR C. C.

This match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Daivadnyas by 20 runs. Scores:—

DAIVADNYA C. C.

W B Aryamane c and b Hajare	12
V R Tambe c and b Hajare	1
S J Aryamane b Hajare	4
A B Divekar b Shete	6
B K Gith b Shete	6
M S Vagal b Shete	18
R N Pitale b Dandeker	5
Valude b Shete	2
B H Madan b Shete	8
Tanak, not out	14
Hate c and b Shete	3
Extras	7
Total	86

TWASTA KASAR C. C.

A G Dere b Gith	13
S S Hajare, run out	8
D Dandeker b Valude	3
D Shete c and b Tambe	31
N Hajare c and b Pitale	9
P Dandeker c and b Pitale	0
Agelave b Tambe	0
B Talim b Tambe	0
Dandeker c and b Pitale	0
Reusinge b Tambe	0
Samel, not out	0
Extras	2
Total	66

THE PARSI-HINDU MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following players will most probably be elected to represent the Hindu team in a match to be played against the Parsees on the 22nd, 23rd and 24th instant. Messrs. C.V. Mehta (Captain) P. Balco, K. A. Date, Shivram, P. K. Telang, M. D. Pai, D. K. Telang and S. K. Divekar (from Bombay), Seshachari (from Madras), and P. Eraaba and S. G. Mehendale (from Poona).—Yours, etc.,

OLD VETERAN.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 12.

Depression in the Bay proves of slight intensity and a limited area is now off the mouth of the Hooghly. Some movement in northerly direction appears likely. The rainfall has been very scanty. Cloud has decreased in North-East India, the United Provinces, Central India, and the east. There has been nearly general rain in Orissa, the Central Provinces, Lower Sind, Gujarat, Central India and the West and the whole of the Peninsula except the south-east and local rain has fallen in the Punjab, the Himalayas and North-East Baluchistan. In Burma nearly general rain has fallen on the coast and local rain in the interior, Tavoy reporting two inches, Moulmein one and a half, Bassein two, Akyab five, Toungoo one and Bhamo three inches. Cloud has increased and the skies are now almost completely overcast. Humidity and temperature differ very little from normal.

In North-East India and Orissa general rainfall has occurred and a few falls elsewhere, Chaibasa recording half an inch, Cuttack two, and Sambalpur half. Cloud has decreased in Assam and skies are clear or only lightly clouded except in Chota Nagpur, Orissa and Calcutta, Bengal, where cloud is thick. Humidity is normal or in slight defect and temperature is approximately normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and Central Provinces no rain has fallen in the United Provinces and East of Central India, but elsewhere the rainfall has been nearly general, Neemuch reporting one and a half inches, Raipur one, and Nagpur and Khandwa three-quarters. Cloud has diminished and is only light to moderate where no rain has fallen but in the remainder of the division it is still moderate to heavy. Humidity normal except in the South of the Central Provinces where air is damper than usual. Temperature is nearly normal.

In North-West India rain is reported from Baluchistan and it has been nearly general in Lower Sind and Gujarat while a few falls have occurred in the Punjab and Rajputana. Montgomery records one and a half inches, Rawalpindi three quarters, Murree one and a half, Dwarka, Karachi and Quetta one, and Chaman a quarter. Thick cloud persists in Lower Sind, Gujarat and Rajputana but skies are clear or only lightly clouded in the rest of the division. Air is damper than usual in Baluchistan, Sind and Rajputana and normal in amount of moisture elsewhere. Temperature is very nearly normal except in Kashmir where it is higher than usual.

In the Peninsula the rainfall has nearly general except in the south-eastern district, the principal amounts being Waltair half an inch, Cocanada one, Hyderabad one and half, Nizamabad two, Gulburga three, Raichur three-quarters, Sholapur one, Bombay and Goa one and half, Mormugao and Mercara two, Calicut and Cochin one and half. Skies are almost entirely overcast except in the south-east where cloud is moderate. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal except in the Deccan and adjacent districts of the east coast, where air is damper and cooler than usual.

Nearly general rain is likely on the Burma coast in Orissa, Deltaic Bengal, Gujarat, Central Provinces, the West Coast, Bombay, the Deccan and Hyderabad, local rain in the interior of Burma, Chota Nagpur, Central India and West Mysore and a few falls in the Punjab and Rajputana.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, AUGUST 12.

Rain, unusually heavy for this time of year, fell last night. The weather was boisterous, and vivid flashes of lightning occurred. It is years since there has been such a severe storm at Quetta in August. The rainfall during the night was one inch.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer "Delta," Captain C.L. Daniel, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai, *via* Colombo, reports having experienced moderate monsoon and high sea.

The steamer "Lord Kelvin," Captain W. F. Masser, which also arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, met with strong westerly wind and high sea.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 12TH AUGUST.

Amritsar.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Showery. No further rain required for the present.

Hansi.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing. Crop prospects generally good.

Delhi.—Seasonable. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Break needed generally. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing.

Amraoti.—Showery. Cotton plants look well but fine weather wanted for weeding.

Khamgaon.—Break needed generally. Cotton plants want fine weather. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Jalgaon.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants want fine weather. All crops doing well.

Broach.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants want fine weather. Cotton in the high ground doing well, but poor on low land.

Viramgam.—Showery. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Break needed generally.

Wadhwan.—Continues cloudy. Break needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Dholera.—Break needed generally. Continues cloudy with slight drizzle.

Bhavnagar.—

Barsi.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Rain general over district. Break needed generally. All crops doing well.

Shalapur.—Showery. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.

Hubli.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Food-grains suffering from too much rain. Rain general Southern districts.

Bellary.—Showery. Cotton plants flourishing.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Inside.	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	76	84	83	98	66	82	96	93
Monday, 12th Aug. 1907	0	80	1	10	1	23	1	72
Total	77	84	84	98	84	87	97	91
Total to date 1906	86	96	84	87	87	87	84	14

MESSRS. KEMP AND CO.

CUMBALLA HILL, AUG. 12.

Rainfall up to 8 a.m.

	Last 24 Hours.		Total to Date.	
	In.	Cents.	In.	Cents.
Cumballa Hill	0	90	79	1

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 12th August 1907 was 28,721. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 6ft. The height of tide in the stream above zero

BY THE WAY.

THE RETIREMENT OF THE HON. E. BLAKE, M. P.

The retirement owing to ill-health of the Hon. Edward Blake from the House of Commons will be a source of genuine regret to all sorts and conditions of men, Mr. Blake, before he entered the British House of Commons fifteen years ago, had been Premier of Ontario and Minister of Justice and President of Council in Dominion Cabinets. He was leader of the Bar of Upper Canada, and had been offered but refused, the office formerly held by his father, of Chancellor of Ontario. Mr. Blake takes a foremost place amongst the great Constitutional authorities of the time, and his arguments in Canadian Appeals before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have been regarded in legal circles as masterpieces. In the House of Commons on the rare occasions in which he intervened in debate, he was heard with the respect due to his character his career, and his eloquence.

MR. BLAKE AND BURKE.

The curious facial resemblance of Mr. Blake to Edmund Burke has been frequently remarked. The attention of Mr. Morley, the biographer of Burke, and of Sir George Trevelyan, who has made the eighteenth century the period of his special study, was separately directed to this circumstance. The answer of both these gentlemen was that the resemblance was very striking, and that they had frequently observed it. Mr. Blake's residence near Toronto is called Hume Wood, from Hume Wood county, Wicklow, the residence of his maternal great-grand-father, Mr. Hume, the member for Wicklow county in the Irish House of Commons, who was killed in conflict with the Insurgents in '98.

CANADIANS AND DRINK.

The Rev. George Jackson, the popular Methodist preacher, who left Edinburgh a year ago for Toronto, is back in Scotland on a visit. Asked how the habits of the Canadian people compared with the dranken sights to be witnessed in large cities in Scotland. Mr. Jackson said he had seen in public as much drunkenness within three days in Edinburgh as he had seen all the year in Toronto. The contrast in the habits of the people whom he saw in a restaurant-car of a train in Scotland as compared with Canada was very striking. The majority of the people there took neither wine nor spirits when they went into a railway restaurant. By legislation they had a much tighter grip upon the drink traffic in Canada. For example, the drinking saloons closed at seven o'clock at night, Saturday included, and were shut all day on Sunday.

THE LATE DR. RUTHERFORD.

Dr. Gunion Rutherford, whose premature death is announced, was described by some German sage as "the greatest Greek scholar produced by England since Bentley"; but, like Newman, Pattison, Ruskin, Mathew, Arnold, Clough, Swinburne, and many minor luminaries, he graduated with modest distinction. The late headmaster was a reformer too revolutionary to be popular with Old Westminsters; but he was much liked by his schoolboys—to whom he was known as "Gunny," and he turned out some fine classical scholars, among them Professor J. S. Phillimore.

SOME COSTLY NECKLACES.

The late Duchess of Sermoneta's pearl necklace, of which one has read so much lately, is doubtless very beautiful and valuable, but it can scarcely be considered, as stated by a contemporary, the "most costly necklace in the world." This distinction more probably belongs to the famous pearl necklace of the Countess Henckel, a lady, well known in London and Paris society, the value of which is said to be £50,000. It is really composed of three necklaces, each of historic interest. One was the property of the ex-Queen of Naples, sister of the late Austrian Empress; the second, once the property of a Spanish grandee, is known to fame as the "necklace of the Virgin of Atokha"; while the third was once owned by the Empress Eugenie. Not long ago a necklace composed of 412 pearls in eight rows, the property of the late Duchess of Montrose, was sold for £11,820. The Empress Frederick of Germany is said to have possessed a necklace of thirty-two pearls, worth at least £40,000; while Lady Ilchester's necklace of black pearls is valued at about £25,000.

PAT AND THE JUDGE.

In an Irish court recently an old man was called as a witness in an agrarian outrage case. He was very infirm and almost blind, and instead of going into the witness-box he groped his way past it, and was climbing up the steps that led to the Bench. "Is it a judge you want to be, my good man?" said the Judge good-humourously. "Ah, sure, yer honour, I'm a poor done man, and mebe it's all I'm fit for." And the Judge had no retort ready.

"BOSSING" THE TRAVELLERS.

The London correspondent of the "Glasgow News" notes a marked tendency of the porters and other servants on the different Metropolitan tubes to "boss" the travellers. 'Get in there quick!" "Look sharp there!" they cry, and their tones are most insolent: "It is a menace that is growing, and it is high time a lesson should be taught to these employees. Till the time of the coming of the Tubes porters and other servants on London railways were noted for their politeness; it may have been in the hope of a tip at some time or other, or it may have been disinterested politeness; but there it was, and the managers of these new railways should see that it is not lost. The public should help them in this, and they can do so by writing letters of complaint regarding every instance of discourtesy or attempt to hustle." If the evil is not checked at an early date, and station and hoist attendants put into their proper places, we may soon, this correspondent thinks, be in the condition of New York and other American cities, where all uniformed people take on themselves autocratic powers in dealing with the harmless necessary traveller.

WHERE THE KING'S PRIZE-WINNER COMES FROM.

Orroroo, with or Lieutenant Addison will take back the King's Prize, is a somewhat lonely place, 176 miles north of Adelaide, with a population of 500 or so. The little stimulus to ambition provided by his natural environment makes the prize-winner's success the more remarkable. The musical name of this township is, of course, borrowed from the aboriginal speech. Other South Australian examples of the "oo" ending are Wallaroo, Booleroo, Parnaroo, and Ulooloo. There is a Waterloo also, but presumably that is an imported word. In New South Wales one of the many delightful bays in Sydney Harbour bears the liquid name of Wooloomooloo (accented on the last syllable). One remembers, too, that our dictionaries owe "kangaroo" to Australia.

THE "LUTINE" BELL.

Probably very few people are aware that an old ship's bell, which for many years has lain under the sea, is suspended in the underwriting room at Lloyd's, and is used to "announce" the arrival or other news received in respect of overdue ships. This (writes the London correspondent of the *Scotsman*) is the bell of the frigate *Lutine*, wrecked long ago off the Dutch coast. After being under the water for years, the bell was salved, and now, strangely enough, is employed to inform underwriters that something has been heard of one of those ships which, by their protracted passages, are causing uneasiness.

SHIPS ON THE LIST.

Not every ship that is on the overdue market, it is explained, is announced in this manner. It is only when an underwriter has expressed to the Committee his desire for immediate information in respect to this or the overdue vessel that the note of the old black bell rings through "the Rooms." Recently there was eleven ships down on the list for announcement by the Lutine bell, but some of these are so hopelessly overdue that it is practically certain nothing further will be heard of them. The big steel barque Alsternixe, for instance, heads the list. She was formerly the British ship *Lord Templemore*, and was built at Belfast in 1892. This ship has not been heard of since last November, when she sailed from Callao for Australia.

LADIES AMONG THE BIG GAME.

The Duchess of Vendome, niece of the Belgian King, who is said to be on her way to hunt grizzlies in the Rocky Mountains, has had at least one highly placed predecessor of her own sex, in the Duchess of Somerset, whose adventurous sporting expedition with her husband in the Far West of America is so graphically described in her "Impressions of a Tenderfoot." Her Grace has had sufficient adventures and hairbreadth escapes in pursuit of big game to furnish material for a small library of volumes. Another doughty sportswoman is Mrs. Alan Gardner, sister-in-law of Lord Burghclere, who has scoured not only India but the wildest parts of Africa in search of big game, and has had many a brush with lions and tigers. The Duchess of Newcastle shot many head of big game when travelling with her husband in the Rocky Mountains.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of "Albion," on the wrapper, sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE TWO SERVICES.

In the *Outlook* for last week there were a couple of letters under the heading "Our First Line of Defence," which have particular interest at the present moment. Our first line of defence is the striking force which the Army is prepared to use when the Navy has ensured the safety of our communications. The Navy, to which force our contemporary presumably refers, may be called "Our Last Line of Defence" with some truth, if by "line" we mean the line of battle, for, admittedly, when the Navy is smashed up, no other line can take its place. But to turn to the letters, Admiral Sir Henry Nicholson, referring to an article entitled "The Task of the British Army,' comments upon the disastrous situation which the writer of that article pictures as occurring in the event of an attempted hostile descent upon these shores while the Channel, Atlantic, and Mediterranean fleets are engaged in manœuvres off Lagos. The admiral expresses his belief that the British public have a right to demand that their country should be at all times safeguarded from attack, and that, with these fleets so disposed of, we should be still prepared to resist invasion. We quite agree wrth the admiral, and here in a nutshell we have the *raison d'etre* of the Home Fleet. Curiously enough, this is not what the writer, who sets out to explain to the readers of the *Outlook* what is the task of the BritishArmy, suggests as the solution of the situation he imagines. His point is, he tells us, "that the Navy is severely handicapped in the performance of its task of Imperial defence as a whole, because the safety of the United Kingdom remains, in a military sense, unprovided for." And he argues that, "it is obviously essential that our local defence, by means of land forces, shall be absolutely proof against surprise attacks." Again we agree, and, with this writer, wish to see our land forces sufficiently numerous and sufficiently trained to furnish the needful security. But what he does not make clear is that such forces cannot possibly supply the place of a fleet. All the soldiers in the world cannot prevent the free movement of ships at sea, and as the surprise attack which he contemplates must be made over the sea, so at sea it must be met. This is the purpose of the Home Fleet, for wherever the Channel and Atlantic Fleets may be sent, this force is a North Sea force, and will not leave our shores further than to ensure its adequate training within the area it is prepared to defend by offensive action in just such a situation as is contemplated by the military correspondent of the *Outlook*.

THINKING AMPHIBIOUSLY.

This appears to be precisely one of those cases where it is necessary, as Colonel Aston said on Monday at the Royal United Service Institution, to "think amphibiously." As Sir Cyprian Bridge tersely remarked on the same occasion, if you boil down naval warfare and strategy, its most solid constituents would be found to be essentially a matter of sea communications. It is very seldom, indeed, that the military man operating overland can afford to risk the severance of his communications, and, never, except when his object is a raid. Still less can he afford to take the risk when he is operating overseas, with more than one battle to fight against trained troops after he has burnt his ships. It seems to us that the fundamental fact of all unamphibious thinking should be that an army cannot be a substitute for a fleet, neither can a fleet be the substitute for an army. The provision of troops cannot release ships from their proper sphere of action, any more than fortresses can command waters beyond the range of their guns. When Colonel Aston says that the ideal of an amphibious strategist is to have at his disposal a large enough army to invade the enemy's country, defeat the hostile field army and break down all power of resistance, he presents an ideal scarcely unattainable by any single European Power at the present time. For where the land forces are available the sea forces are not, and as far as this country is concerned the case is the other way about. If Sir Arthur Wilson's suggestion for annual conjoint operations is accepted by the authorities, it would certainly tend to produce much more clear-thinking on these points than was sometimes now the case. It is possible to agree with Lord Roberts that the changed conditions of warfare applied as much to one Service as to the other, and yet to believe with Hollinshed, the chronicler, that "the good keeping of the sea is the safeguard of our land."

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The proceedings of the Peace Conference are becoming decidedly more interesting as the decisions of the various committees are recorded—decisions which have yet to be submitted to the Conference as a whole and confirmed. In the first committee the British proposal concerning the limitation of armaments has been formulated as a resolution which will be discussed, but the general view appears to be that unanimity will not be secured, and that, therefore, it is unlikely that any practical result will be reached. Similarly, although the proposals of Great Britain and Germany for an International Prize Court have reached a further stage, here again everything is at present in a vague condition. It seems probable that in both cases a colourless resolution will be passed expressing a general belief that what is aimed at is desirable in the interests of the moral and material welfare of mankind. As to the United States proposal designed to prevent conflicts between nations arising from debts contracted or sums claimed as due, it has been introduced and supported by most of the Central and South American Republics, but the precise terms of the resolution to be submitted to the full Conference are not yet settled. As in the first committee, it is Germany and this country which hold contrary opinions, backed up in each case by a number of other States, so in the second committee, dealing with the duties of neutrals, the standpoints of France and Germany appear to be hopelessly different. Proposals have been made by the former Power, and amendments are suggested by the latter. In this committee, however, the French proposals enjoining an explicit ultimatum or a formal declaration of war before the opening of hostilities, with a prompt notification to neutrals, has been accepted almost unanimously. The Dutch amendment enjoining an interval of twenty-four hours between the declaration and the outbreak of hostilities was rejected by 16 votes to 14. It must be remembered, however, that if the Conference as a whole accepts as a rule of international law that hostilities may not take place until after a declaration of war, such a rule cannot be enforced and would most certainly be disobeyed by a Power which felt its vital interests at stake in the matter.

THE SPECIAL CONTINGENT.

The Government are perfectly right in regarding the formation of the Special Contingent as a most vital and pressing matter. Lord Portsmouth stated the fact in the discussion in the House of Lords. Under the scheme that has been adopted, this Contingent is an essential support for the Regular Army, and the sooner it is organised the better. The really surprising thing is that the Government refused to accept the Duke of Bedford's amendment, delaying the transfer of the Militia for two years, on the ground of the necessity of raising the Special Contingent, whereas, until Mr. Balfour intervened in the Commons' debate, and Mr. Haldane gracefully conceded on the Militia question, they proposed to organise the Special Contingent without utilising the Militia at all, and intended to absorb the latter in the Territorial Army—which goes to show how very "sketchy" the whole scheme is, and how very elastic. A sort of compromise has now been agreed to, and the Militia will have a *moratorium* of one year instead of two as proposed—that is, until after the next training. Although we are quite in agreement with the wish of the authorities to begin with the Special Contingent as soon as possible, it is undeniable that the Duke of Bedford argued with great force and cogency. He showed by an array of figures the doubt which surrounds the raising of the Territorial Army to the desired strength, and expressed the view that 1,500 officers and 83,000 men will be required to complete. He therefore desired to delay the institution of measures which would upset and disarrange all the forces outside the Regular Army at the same time. The general opinion, however, seems to be that within a few months the direction of feeling amongst the present Auxiliary Forces will be disclosed, and everything will necessarily turn upon their willingness to accept the new terms and conditions of service.

HELPING CADET CORPS.

Lord Methuen's most sensible effort to bring back Mr. Haldane to his original scheme of assisting cadet battalions and corps and rifle clubs, which was carried by a large majority in the House of Lords, was discussed again recently and it was agreed that such assistance shall not be given "out of money voted by Parliament" in the case of boys under sixteen. We suppose funds will have to be raised by the County Associations. We have no desire that money should be diverted from Army purposes to this object, nor had Lord Methuen, but what we desire is to see early training made a part of national education. Mr. Haldane desires to enlist public spirit and patriotism in favour of his scheme. Therefore, it is a radical inconsistency to refuse to encourage the training of youths. Lord Roberts supported Lord Methuen most warmly, but was able to accept the compromise. We all know how much more valuable would have been the Volunteers who went out to South Africa if they had had a grounding of military training and had learned to shoot when they were boys. Consequently we hope that when the new Bill becomes an Act it will retain the salutary clause, though modified, which Mr. Haldane excluded at the dictation of an extreme wing of his party.

AN Attock correspondent writes to the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—"On the 25th July our fort was struck by lightening and damage was done to the extent of many hundreds of rupees. Several narrow escapes are reported. One gunner, who was losing a game of bezique, had the card in his hand torn in two. He managed, however, to save the game in the subsequent confusion. This is only one of many incidents and is authentic."

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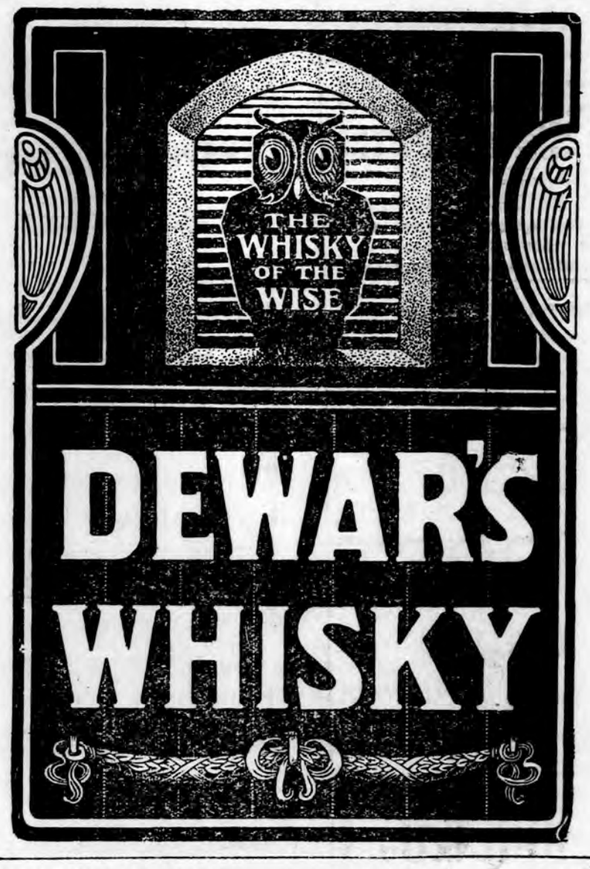

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Highest grade 8 plate fully Jewelled English Lever movement, constructed of the finest materials, dead beat scientifically adjusted escapement. Breguet patent arrangement of hair Spring preventing displacement by blow or fall, chronometer balance compensating atmospheric changes. Pinions and pivots best fire hardened Steel, highly polished and finished. Indestructible keyless attachment and exact fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

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Gents Watch. View of Movement.

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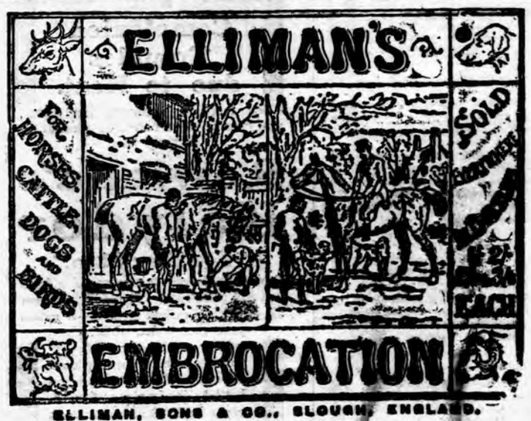

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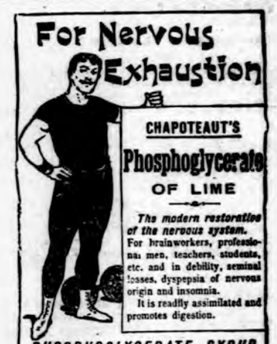

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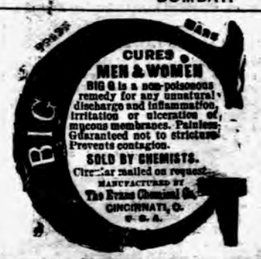

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